密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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AMERICAN PAPERS EVERYWHERE EXCEPT IN SHANGHAI

WHEREVER Americans have gone about the world in any considerable numbers they have always taken their newspapers with them and nowhere has this been more true than in this part of the world. In Hawaii, The Philippines, in Tokyo, in Peking and Tientsin, and Hankow the American communities are served by newspapers owned and controlled by American citizens. Everywhere, except in Shanghai, the most important city in the entire Orient. The American population at Shanghai is said to be the largest outside of the United States and according to statistics compiled by the American Consulate-General, is rapidly growing, American commercial and missionary-educational activities in the Far East are largely centered at Shanghai, many interests even conducting their activities in Japan, the Philippines, and elsewhere in this part of the world from Shanghai. The Americans formerly did control a newspaper at Shanghai, but as has been pointed out in previous discussions of this subject in the issues of the *Review* for April 24 and May 1, *The China Press,* which was established by American interests, has been permitted to pass into non-American ownership and control. At present *The China Press,* although registered in the state of Delaware, is actually owned to the extent of more than ninety percent of its stock by the Ezra Estate, a British corporate entity and is managed by two brothers of Mrs. Ezra, Theodore and Arthur Sopher, one being registered as a British subject and the other as French. Neither of these gentlemen has ever been in the United States and prior to their coming into control of *The China Press,* had had any newspaper experience. The point we wish to make is the obvious impossibity of a newspaper owned and managed as is *The China Press,* to represent American ideas, ideals or policies, regardless of the sincerity of the desire of the proprietors to do so. Various efforts have been made to bring *The China Press* under the American aegis, but they have all failed and the paper which has been looked upon as the *American organ* is not American from the standpoint of either ownership or control and is not even registered as an American enterprise at the local American Consulate-General. As stated in last week's issue of *The Review* there are two ways of solving the situation: By purchase of *The China Press* in case the present proprietors desire to sell, or by starting a new paper. It is obvious that the American community at Shanghai will not put up with the present situation much longer and that they will shortly provide themselves with an *American owned and managed newspaper.*

IS THE EXTRATERRITORIALITY COMMISSION WASTING ITS TIME?

THE International Commission on Extraterritoriality, composed of thirty-seven delegates, alternates, technical advisers and secretaries representing thirteen nations, has been bottled up in Peking for many weeks waiting for China to settle down sufficiently for the Commission to travel about the country for the purpose of investigating the status of the Chinese courts and the administration of justice in the provinces. According to plans tentatively decided upon by the Commission last February, it was intended, following the completion of the work in Peking, to visit various parts of the country for the purpose of investigating the status of the courts and the administration of justice. Some of the members of the Commission were planning to visit Kalgan, Tientsin, Taiyuanfu, Tsinan, Chefoo and Tsingtao, following which the whole Commission would meet in Shanghai for an investigation of the courts here. Then after completing the investigation in Shanghai, the Commission was to divide into two groups, one going up the Yangtsze and the other to Canton. Then after another session in Shanghai, the whole Commission planned to proceed to Manchuria via Dairen, following which they would reassemble in Peking for a final meeting and the drafting of the report. The Commission held its first official session in Peking on January 9 and since that time has devoted itself to a study of the laws of China as furnished to the Commission by officials of the government. Considerable progress, according to report, has been, or at least had been made before the recent outbreak of fighting in the vicinity of the Capital by the forces of Chihli-Fengtien vs. Kuominchun. Obviously little could be done by the Commission while bombs were being dropped in the city or while rival armies were clashing within the shadow of the city wall.

UNDER the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference, the Commission has a year, or until January 8, 1927, to complete the investigation and make its report. The exasperating delay to which the Commission has been subjected by the fighting in North China, has been responsible for the starting of a propaganda by certain interests to the effect that the Commission should forego its inspection trip to the provinces, wind up its work, make its report, and go home. Those responsible for this propaganda argue that it is "silly for an international commission composed for the most part of men who enjoy a considerable reputation in their home lands, to carry on discussions of Chinese laws, courts and prisons when there is no constitutional basis for any law in China, when it is perfectly obvious that no laws are observed in China by those who have the power to break them with impunity, when any pretence to the independence of the judiciary is laughable, when the flight of refugees to foreign controlled areas is overwhelming evidence in itself that the foreigners immunity from the miseries suffered by the Chinese people is solely dependent upon his treaty rights, and when the government has ceased to exist."

THE foregoing paragraph is reprinted from an article by a Peking correspondent which appeared in one of the Shanghai newspapers last week and is cited as an example of a certain type of foreign mental attitude which still prevails in China despite all that has happened since May Thirty of last year. It could all be summed up in the statement, "I told you so," or to put it in other words, "We told you that China was in no condition for a modification of the present system of extraterritoriality. Now despite all of the noise which the Chinese nationalists have made over the foreign rights as expressed in the extraterritorial treaties and the territorial concessions at the Treaty ports, the Chinese politicians are proving their insincerity by flocking into the 'hated' concessions for purposes of personal safety under the foreign flags." No one, least of all, the serious-minded elements among the Chinese, would dispute the fact that present conditions are discouraging both from the standpoint of the work of the Commission and also from the standpoint of those foreign well-wishers of China who would like to see some plan adopted which would at least modernize the present system of foreign jurisdictions exercised in China by a dozen and more foreign nations each trying to apply its own system of courts and laws resulting in a legal confusion which is not understood even by the lawyers and judges themselves. As an example of this confusion there was a case in the United States Court for China last week which involved German, French, Chinese and American interests. Judge Purdy, in the course of the hearing summed up the confused situation nicely when he said, "Can I as a Judge of an American Court determine between Behn, Meyer and Company (German), and Racine and Company (French), as to whether they are entitled to this money which Che (a Chinese) admits he borrowed from Ho (another Chinese). Che is entitled to get his property back, the property is on American territory and I have a right to settle that point, but I question seriously my power to adjudicate between the Behn, Meyer Company and this Chinese man, Ho, who is not in Court and not within my jurisdiction." Further confusion might have been interjected into this particular case by citing the fact that of the three foreign interests involved, the Americans and French have extraterritorial rights while the Germans have not through having relinquished their right in the treaty which they made with China following the World War.

THE *Review* has been engaged for several months in the collection of material bearing on the subject of extraterritoriality, the purpose being to publish same shortly in the form of a special number dealing with all possible phases of this troublesome question. Practically all correspondents who have contributed reports dealing with the status of the administration of Justice in various parts of China have told of the stimulative effect which the visit of the Commission on Extraterritoriality has already had, even though it has been in session but a few months and as yet has not been able to leave the capital. Obviously no one expects the Commission to recommend any immediate abrogation of extraterritoriality, an action manifestly impossible so long as China is without a government, but it is expected that the Commission will carry out in good faith the work which it was authorized to do in the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference on December 10, 1921. Those who advocate that the Commission should close up shop and go home are the worst possible enemies of peaceful friendly relationship between foreigners and Chinese. Such a move on the part of the foreign delegates at this time probably would precipitate an anti-foreign agitation much more serious than the one which swept China

last year following the May 30 troubles. For more than a half century China and the Powers have been at a deadlock on this subject of extraterritoriality, the Powers saying in effect, "Modernize your courts first and then we will talk treaty revision." The result has been that while China has accomplished considerable from the standpoint of codification of her laws and the construction of a few so-called model prisons, very little has been done from the standpoint of fundamental reform in the administration of justice, which after all is the essential thing. In the meantime abuses have crept into the administration of extraterritoriality which have brought the whole system into disrepute with foreigners as well as Chinese. Obviously the Powers must do something to modernize the system of extraterritoriality and at the same time help China develop her legal machinery so that she can in time assume the responsibility of jurisdiction over foreigners. No one outside of the Commission knows what the final report of that body will be, but enlightened opinion throughout the world expects something constructive along the line of a modernization of the present system of foreign jurisdictions combined with recommendations which will inspire China's leaders with an overpowering desire to modernize their court system and bring it into accord with conditions in other civilized countries.

"FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A BOYCOTT PLAN!"

SEVERAL days ago one of the Shanghai newspapers reprinted a circular which it was alleged had been sent out by students of eleven local Chinese universities offering a prize of $500 for "A Concrete Plan for the Boycott of British Goods." The circular, after reviewing the events of May 30 last year, declared that "there is no more practical and effective way of dealing with the British people than a wholesale and continuous boycott of their products." It is supposed that this circular is being issued as part of the plan for a fitting celebration of the first anniversary of the troubles of last May which falls in the present month. Although it is not our purpose or right to interfere in the pleasures of the students who apparently are trying to add a little cheer to the monotonous pre-examination period, we would suggest to the student leaders that the welfare of the Chinese Republic might be better served, if instead of spending this considerable sum of money for a boycott scheme that it be offered as a prize for any of the following objects:

1. The best plan for preventing Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling from starting another civil war.

2. The best plan for putting the Constitution back in force and establishing a legal government.

3. The best plan for facilitating the work of the International Commission on Extraterritoriality to the end that the present deadlock on this question may be broken and a plan satisfactory to both parties may be decided upon.

4. The best plan for abolition of the Likin Tax in order that the various provinces may receive a square deal from the standpoint of national and provincial revenues in order that the seemingly perpetual squabble over the control of the Peking Government may be stopped.

5. The best plan for providing China with a definite educational fund that would guarantee educational opportunities for every youth in the land.

6. The best plan for developing railways and highways throughout the Republic in order that the Chinese farmers may be able to market their products efficiently and economically.

7. The best plan for eradicating the production and sale and consumption of opium, and other narcotics.

8. The best plan for preventing foreign nations from interfering in the domestic politics of China.

9. The best plan for preventing Chinese politicians and militarists from bartering away national rights in order to obtain funds for fighting political rivals.

10. The best plan for holding a national election that would not be accompanied by military movements which keep the country in a state of perpetual turmoil.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE NEWS AGENCIES

ON Tuesday of last week two news items appeared in the Shanghai papers showing interesting tendencies on the part of the press in China and Japan. One was a dispatch from Peking stating that Mr. Shao Chen-ching, editor of the *Ching Pao*, who was "found guilty" of having propagated communism, was shot to death. He was arrested the previous day upon the orders of the Fengtien militarists and there have been no reports regarding any trial that was held, despite the fact that the International Commission which is investigating extraterritoriality in China, is supposed to be in Peking. The other news item which was dated at Tokyo told of the merging of the *Kokusai* and *Toho* news agencies and the formation of the *Nippon Shimbun Rengosha*, or *Associated Press* of Japan. The new organization which is modeled upon the *Associated Press*, the great news-gathering organization of the United States, will supply news to eight of the leading newspapers in Japan as follows: Tokyo and Osaka *Asahis*, Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, Osaka *Mainichi*, the *Hochi*, *Jiji*, *Kokumin* and *Chugai Shogyo*. The purpose of the new organization, according to the announcement, will be to improve the foreign news facilities of the Japanese newspapers which are members of the organization. The news items are significant in that they show how much further advanced is Japan from the standpoint of newspaper development. As long as the militarists in China have power to shoot editors without the formality of trials in open court, it is impossible to expect any development in newspaper publishing or news development in the Chinese Republic.

SHANGHAI'S NEED OF A MUSEUM

A Visit to the splendid art exhibition held from April 24-30 in the old British post office building on the corner of Peking and Museum Roads in Shanghai cannot have failed to stir in the heart of the visitor mingled feelings of joy and gloom. The China Society of Science and Arts is to be congratulated and to be commiserated with on the holding of this exhibition which has now come to be looked upon as an annual feature of Shanghai life—congratulation upon its initiative and the excellence of the work shown, commiseration for the wretched conditions under which it had to appear. No one can criticise the owners of the old Post Office building

for their generosity in lending the building—it was extremely hospitable of them to let the building be used rent-free for the exhibition, but the generosity shown cannot alter the fact that the place itself was utterly inadequate for such a collection of pictures and sculpture. And nothing could have more clearly demonstrated to rich and poor the crying need for adequate housing of Chinese and foreign art and other treasures which abound in this great metropolis of the Far East.

"THE ideal museum," says William J. Holland, sometime President of the Amer. Associations of Museums, "should cover the whole field of human knowledge. It should teach the truths of all the sciences including anthropology, the science which deals with man and all his works in every age. All the sciences and all the arts are correlated." The homes of the wealthy in ancient times were beautified by collections of pictures and sculptures, but no museums, in the modern use of the term, existed until modern times, especially until the nineteenth century. Until modern days education itself has been restricted to the wealthy; with the growth of education on a great and democratic scale in America and a few countries—a very few—in Europe, museums have developed, for naturally museums, libraries, music, and education go hand in hand. Shanghai, city state though it practically is, is conspicuously backward in developing education among the "common people" and in supplying the accompanying agencies. The one thing along such lines for which this city has cause for real pride is its magnificant orchestra, trained and presided over by a musical genius of rare ability and this, it is whispered from time to time, is liable to be banished in favor of more "practical" organizations. As for libraries there is the puny effort known as the "public library" housed in a couple of rooms in the Town Hall—a library that a town of five thousand would be heartily ashamed to possess in the United States, and which is not a "public" but a "subscription" library at that, if we are correctly informed, and one that is extremely depressing and forbidding in appearance; there is the excellent though small and specialized library of the Royal Asiatic Society —again a private library; there is also the splendid and again specialized and private library at Siccawei, and there are the libraries connected with Nanyang, Shanghai College, and St. John's University, which while excellent, are, of course, specialized and private. In addition there are excellent private Chinese libraries which, like the art treasures, are widely separated from each other, limited to the use of a few, and badly housed. As for museums what has Shanghai to show? A small, though valuable collection at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall; small ones at Siccawei and the Shanghai colleges and universities mentioned above. In this city there are magnificant private collections of Oriental and Occidental art and there are numerous artists who are doing praiseworthy and even occasionally distinguished work along both Eastern and Western lines. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the establishment of a museum would result in the handing over of all the fine collections which now are housed in Shanghai, but the procuring of an adequate building would result in the gift to the city of many fine works and the lending from time to time of parts of collections for special exhibitions. A museum well managed, moreover, is like a bank account—it adds to itself all the time and becomes a source of value to many.

THE international aspects of Shanghai as an art center have been well shown in the recent exhibition—Americans, Europeans of various nations, and Chinese, all exhibited; the subjects depicted too showed international interests as well. Among so many exhibitioners and subjects presented it is difficult to single out any for special mention. Water colors, pastels, drawings, semi-foreign paintings, oil paintings and sculptures were as charmingly arranged as would be possible in make-shift quarters. The China Society was assisted by the art departments of the American Women's Club, and the British Women's Association. Special exhibits were held by the Shanghai College of Fine Arts and by Mr. Coldmoon Y.S. Tao whose work is a blending of Oriental and Occidental technique. Of his collection the Landscape under Moonlight, and The Mountain River and Bright Moon may be singled out for special mention. In the collection of the Shanghai College of Fine Arts Mr. Stoopin's Ugly Spirit, My protest against Modern Dance, Mr. H. S. Liu's Hillside, Mr. Kiang-sin's Old Woman, Mr. Ko Ku-nee's Mist, and Mr. Tsoo H. Lee's Landscape (291) stood out. Among the water-colors and pastels Mrs. S. P. Clement's Spring in Shanghai and a group of Unzen views, Mrs. Dencam's Foochow Junks, Mr. I. H. Porterfield's Spring in Jessfield Park, and Mrs. Dunn's black and white sketches of Denton Welsh, and Mrs. Bucknell and Child were especially distinguished and pleasing. Among the oils those which recieved most attention were Mrs. Ferguson's Portrait of Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Clement's "Just Home from Market", Mr. Twu Choon's Summer, Mr. Chen Hong's A Smiliug Autumn Day, Mrs. Roberts' Portrait of Mrs. Maughan, and—perhaps finest of all, Mrs. Deas' Sketch of a Baluki. Among the sculptures by all odds best was Mr. Wagstaff's plaster figure, The Woman, and his Bronze Statuette No. 2. The ones mentioned here are a few only of the several hundreds of subjects depicted which remain in one's mind either for charm of subject or technique of presentation.

SHANGHAI has recently been anonymously presented with a magnificant hospital in the Western district. In this same district there is another magnificant building which is almost ideally suited to become a museum and which is at present used as a residence by a gentleman distinguished for his wealth and generosity. May we not hope that "some fine day" the city of Shanghai, the China Society of Science and Arts, and the owner of this splendid edifice may be able to make a "dicker" by which this cosmopolitan center of business and art may become the proud possessor of a museum worthy of the name of Shanghai?

News Notes

Dr. Ma Chun-wu, former Minister of Education and President of the Great China University, will speak on "Sino-foreign Translational Problems" at seven o'clock Saturday night, May 8, in the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 95 Carter Road. Mr. Ma who is a famous author as well as a linguist, will have many fresh points concerning this vital problem to bring forth. Admission tickets may be had free on application to the Federation.

C. I. Barr, for 12 years years connected with the Great Northern Railway Company and the Union Pacific System in their passenger traffic departments in the states of Oregon and Washington, arrived in Shanghai last Monday on the *President Grant* to assume charge of the passenger traffic of the Great Northern Railway Company in the Orient. Mr. Barr has for several years been secretary of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

China And The British Boxer Indemnity

BY G. ZAY WOOD

Editor's Note:—This is the second and final installment of Mr. Wood's discussion of the problems involved in the return of the balance of the British share of the China Boxer Indemnity. Mr. Wood, the writer of several books dealing with China's foreign relations and other subjects. He lives in Peking.

SO far our discussion pertaining to the return of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity has been confined to the definition of the "return" or the "remission" of the Boxer Indemnity and the power over its disposition. The next point to be threshed out is the organization of the Committee, as has been contemplated by the British Government—a Committee to have authority over the administration of the funds. The present Statutory Committee, of which the visiting delegation forms but a part. is entirely advisory in nature. It has no final authority, which rests apparently with the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Its principal function is to find out the best ways in which the proceeds from the Boxer Indemnity can be used. Of the eleven members, only three are Chinese. The number of Chinese representives was originally put at two only. The vacancy created by Sir John Jordan's death makes it possible to increase it to three. Although they are supposed to be of equal status and authority with the British members, it is doubtful if their opinion counts as much as the eight British members themselves.

From the Chinese point of view, the Statutory Committee is not so favorably organized and cannot be compared with the American-Chinese board or "China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture." It is unnecessary to say that on this Foundation, which is composed of fifteen members—ten Chinese and five Americans, China has a clear majority, and all the members, Chinese and Americans alike, are appointed by the Chinese Government in the first instance, to be perpetuated by themselves whenever vacancy occurs in the future. There is no doubt that this is a distinct recognition of the fact that insomuch as the money is to be spent in China and for the benefit of China and her people, it is but proper that the Chinese should have ample voice to say and sufficient authority over its disposition.

Sino-Japanese Committee More Favorable

The British Statutory Committee as it is constituted now cannot even be favorably compared with the Sino-Japanese board, which has not been, as a body to advise on the disposition of the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity in China, very favorably received by the Chinese people. There are many well-founded reasons why the Chinese people do not look upon the Sino-Japanese Committee with approval, and it is not necessary to enumerate them here. It is sufficient to say that even this Sino-Japanese Committee, which is composed of twenty-one members, with eleven Chinese and ten Japanese, has a Chinese majority. Besides, the Chairman is to be a Chinese—a fact which is a distinct concession to Chinese susceptibility. The British Statutory Committee cannot even boast of this much.

It is understood that the present Committee may be dissolved altogether when it has served its usefulness. In its place may be created a new and permanent organization, upon which will devolve the task of allocation and administration of the Boxer funds in the future. In fact, according to what has been announced by Lord Willingdon himself, this is included in the plans already laid out. His mission in China is to consider among other things the character and composition of this new permanent organization. The present Statutory Committee is not only advisory, but transient, in nature. The Chinese people will not be meticulous about its present constitution so long as it is but a transient and advisory organization. But about the permanent organization, which will be entrusted with the sole responsibility of handling the Boxer funds in the future, the Chinese people must have a greater voice than they enjoy now on the present Statutory Committee. They hope that this new permanent organization will be established along the line of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. Whether this is a satisfactory organization remains to be seen, but it has at least endeavored to meet some of the expectations of the Chinese people. They expect that the administrative authority over the funds now and in the future will rest with the new permanent organization itself, instead of with the British Foreign Office. Members of the China Foundation are all appointed by the Chinese Government. Although this is not a necessary point to be insisted upon, it is to be hoped that the Chinese members will form a majority in the new organization and that they will be designated—at least the Chinese members themselves—by the Chinese Government instead of by the British The return of the Boxer Indemnity is a graceful act on the part of the British Government, and it seems necessary to make concessions on such points of Chinese susceptibility in order to make the generous act fully appreciated. The Chinese people do not expect, of course, to have the funds turned over to the Chinese Government and placed at its free disposal, without the slightest limitation, to be squandered by the military satraps throughout the country. Nor do they expect that none but themselves can decide upon the uses of the funds. They only hope that with the American and Japanese examples in mind, the British Government will not fail to do the fully generous thing.

With these two important points made clear, we are now ready to turn our attention to the important question as to how the Boxer funds can be best used to the greatest advantage to China. This is the principal question to be settled by Lord Willingdon's delegation, and admittedly it is a matter that merits most careful consideration and investigation.

For some time, public opinion in China seems to be divided as to how the funds can be best used to the greatest benefit to the Chinese people. The Chinese educational circle, ably supported by those engaged in missionary work, is almost unanimous in its opinion that the entire portion of the British Boxer Indemnity should be devoted to educational purposes, to the exclusion, of course, of all other schemes perhaps more worthy than the cause of education. It has been proposed that funds should be appropriated for missionary education in China, for the support of British educational institutions in the country, for exchanges of professors, for medical and scientific education and for sending Chinese students to Great Britain to be educated at British universities along the same line as students educated in the United States.

Entire Funds for Education Has Objections

Aside from the fact that there are many other worthy and commendable ways of spending the Boxer funds, the suggestion of using the money entirely for educational purposes has serious objections. In the first place, what China needs today is not the foreign educated young men, of whom there have been already enough in the country, but more opportunities for employment for those educated abroad—opportunities to prove the usefulness of their foreign training. What benefit is it to China by having more returned students in the country when they can find upon their return no field of usefulness? "The duty of the delegation now in China is to find out what are the most pressing needs to which the indemnity funds can be best applied." And certainly and obviously, foreign education for a limited number of young Chinese cannot be considered among "the most pressing needs." There are hundreds of returned students so-called who are either jobless or engaged in kind of work entirely different from their foreign training. There are instances in which students trained in mining and textile have been given positions in the Foreign Office, while those who have studied civil and mechnical engineering have been holding nominal jobs in Chinese banks. They are forced to accept these jobs or else they are jobless. Many returned students are merely struggling to live, to support their growing families, and seek to maintain their own dignity by taking what is generally supposed to be the royal road to fame and wealth: joining the government service in one department or another where there is, as usual, no particular work or duty set out for them. They cannot accept small jobs; they look for large salaries. Their foreign education has not fitted them as better citizens of China. On the contrary, it has practically denationalized them, to such an extent that their outlook is no longer Chinese. The only thing that can be said for them is that by their long residence abroad, they come to know a little of the world and have picked up the foreign languages, though some very badly at that. The question may be reasonably raised, therefore, what is the use of turning out more foreign educated, or English educated students in China, when there are already enough of them in the country lying idle and jobless. Efforts should be made to utilize the Boxer funds for industrial and economic development in China so as to create more opportunities for the employment of these foreign educated Chinese. It does not make much difference whether these students are trained in missionary or foreign educational institutions in China, or in the colleges and universities abroad. What is said for the returned students is generally true with the foreign educated Chinese as a whole.

Besides, there has been already enough of the Boxer Indemnity funds devoted to educational purposes. The American share of the Indemnity has been, as pointed out

before, entirely devoted to education. Japan has also followed the similar suggestion by using the Indemnity for promotion of Sino-Japanese culture. Russia has been, through the mouth of her versatile representative in Peking, proclaiming the virtue of using the Russian Indemnity for educational work. The French portion of the Boxer Indemnity, though diverted for the time being for the resuscitation of the Industrial Bank of China, is also ultimately to be used for Sino-French educational enterprises. Indeed, with the exception of the Belgian Indemnity, which has been set aside for the repairing of the Yellow River Bridge, each and every country which has followed the American example by returning the balance of the Boxer Indemnity to China has seen fit to earmark the funds so derived for educational enterprises of some sort. The worst of this competition, so to speak, for the education of the Chinese is the fact that each of these countries seeks to carry out the educational scheme according to its own ideas. The United States, the most liberal minded of all, likes, very naturally, to have Chinese students sent to America and not to any other country for education. The Japanese Government favors, of course, the promotion of Japanese eudcation and culture in China. And so on with the French and the Russians, who have their own preferences. If the British Indemnity should now be devoted, either entirely or in part, to educational work, it is but natural that the money would be used to promote education along British lines or under British auspices. It is quite clear that China cannot hope to derive any permanent benefit from the expenditure of the Boxer Indemnity funds upon the promotion of such divergent systems of education for the Chinese. No thought is ever paid to conducting the educational enterprises upon a uniform Chinese national basis. Education is merely looked upon as a tool to further American, British, French, Japanese and Russian interests and influence in China. If the British Boxer Indemnity should be also devoted to educational work, the benefit to be realized by China and her people will not be an unmixed blessing. Perhaps the best rssult that can be expected from such a program is to train more English-speaking Chinese, to serve as compradores, interpreters, translaters, secretaries, and legal and medical assistants. Those who choose to pursue scientific studies and take up engineering training will find no field for application upon their return to China, or upon the completion of their courses if they should be educated in the English institutions in China. There is practically no field and therefore no opportunity for those who are trained in engineering and scientific subjects. The education they receive is English education, the language they prefer to speak is English language, and their standard of living is English standard. They are by no means better fitted to be Chinese citizens. The question at the moment is, not how much of the Boxer funds is to be devoted to educational purposes, but whether the funds should be devoted to promotion of education at all, and whether it would be more beneficial to China to devote the money to other projects which will in time prove to be of lasting benefit to the country.

Education In Lower Grades Needed

It is perhaps impossible to exclude, under present circumstances, the educational work entirely from the appropriation of the Boxer funds. The educational world in China has been looking upon this source of funds as a timely relief, for there is no denying that for a number of years, Chinese education has suffered from a serious lack at financial support from the Central as well as from the Provincial Governments. It is mainly those of the educational circle who have for the last few years clamored loudest for the return of the British Boxer Indemnity, and it does not appear judicious, nor just, that not a single cent should be appropriated for educational purposes. No matter how convincing the arguments against such appropriation may be, the educational world will not accept them. Besides, the China Indemnity Application Act defines that the British funds should be used for educational or other purposes mutually beneficial to both China and Great Britain. In England there is a certain section of people who are frankly afraid that the funds thus available might be used for promotion of British political and commercial interests in China in deference to a small group of British businessmen here and in England. At one time there was an attempt made in the British Parliament to specify that the funds should be devoted to education entirely. The Labor members even threatened to veto the Act when "other purposes" were mentioned. It is, therefore, quite clear that both in China and in England public opinion will not permit the exclusion of educational work from the British Indemnity schemes. Now in order to answer this general expectation, it will be well to set aside a certain portion of the funds to be devoted not to higher education along the British lines, but for the distinct purpose of promoting elementary and secondary education in China. In other words, if funds must be appropriated for educational purposes, it should be done with the object of promoting general education of lower grades throughout the country. The use of the funds for higher education or for educating young Chinese in foreign institutions of high learning will necessarily confine its benefit to a limited few, while devoted to elementary and secondary education in China, it will be a boon to a far greater number of people. As has been pointed out before, what China needs most today is not the highly educated students or foreign university graduates, but more opportunities for their employment . . . to put into practice what they have learned abroad. The promotion of general education in China will have the beneficial effect of awakening the mass of the people, who may thus be educated to appreciate the danger of continuous internal chaos and become a powerful voice in the national affairs of the Republic. Besides, when the funds are distributed for the promotion of elementary and secondary education in China, with which the missionary enterprises have little to do, the invidious charge of spreading religious propaganda among the Chinese people can be readily avoided. The Willingdon delegation is in China to find out the most pressing needs to which the Indemnity funds can be applied. It ought not to be very difficult to its members to find out that, in so far as education needs to be promoted in China, it is the elementary and secondary education, and not foreign university or missionary education.

But what are the other and more worthwhile projects in view which may be propounded to promote the opportunities of employment or vocational opportunities for the Chinese people in general and for the educated Chinese in particular? Among the few schemes already suggested, may be mentioned the irrigation of inland waterways in China, the conservancy work, the building of railways, the establishment of hospitals, and one or two more plans equally useful. In view of these various recommendations, it is quite clear that there are widely different thoughts and opinions with reference to the use of the Boxer funds and each has its own special merits when closely analyzed. It is the duty of the Willingdon delegation to gather in all these suggestions and sift them so as to come to an equitable disposition of the funds, which will prove acceptable to most if not to all of the people.

Railway Construction Seems Most Logical

The two vital points which should be most carefully and constantly borne in mind in coming to a decision on this question as to how the funds should be distributed have already been referred to above, though not clearly stated. In the first place, the funds should be used on such purposes for the benefit of the greatest number of people in China, and in the second place, they must seek to create opportunities of employment for the Chinese people in general and vocational opportunities for the educated. In the disposition of the American, Japanese, Russian and French Boxer Indemnity founds, both points have been overlooked, with the result that only a limited few are benefited by the return of the Boxer funds and those who have received training in institutions of high learning either at home or abroad can have no opportunity to put it into application. But each of the suggestions mentioned above for the disposition of the British Boxer Indemnity funds answers, to a varied extent, both of these two points. Equipment of hospitals, irrigation of inland areas, improvement of conservancy work, and building of railways will provide, of course, the desired opportunities for application of foreign engineers and physicians and prove of general benefit to the people. It is clear, however, that of all these schemes none really excels the idea of railway building. It is perhaps unnecessary to specify which railway should be built and which should not be. The idea has been most eloquently and most succinctly expounded by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who believes that devotion of the British Boxer funds to railway construction means investing the money in revenue-producing enterprises, the sure profits of which can in turn to best used for educational purposes. It is most clearly stated in Marshal Wu Pei-fu's speech of welcome to Lord Willingdon when his delegation visited Hankow not so long ago. The following is the official translation of his speech:

"It gives me great pleasure to offer my hearty welcome and sincere hospitality to Lady and Lord Willingdon and their colleagues who are entrusted with the duty to study and find the best way and means to dispose of the Boxer Indemnity returned to China by the British Government.

"As I understand it, the disposal of the Bo xer Indemnity has long been a contended question. A certain section of the people strongly recommend that this fund will be most profitably employed in reclaiming the frontier territories, while some other advocate the view that this should be entirely devoted to educational purposes. So far as the significance of the enterprise is concerned, both of these arguments sound quite reasonable. But, if you study them more carefully, you will find that the former is impracticable in the present condition of China at least, while the latter needs some pratical scheme to support it.

"The impracticability of reclaiming the frontier territories in this chaotic condition of China is easily perceptible by any keen observer. Let us, therefore, drop this proposition and suppose that the British share of the Boxer Indemnity is decided to be devoted entirely for the educational purposes. But, where will the money be after, say, some twenty or thirty years, if it is not properly invested and well handled? How to invest this fund with the ultimate object to promote education in China is the point which I wish to bring before you this evening.

"Having taken this question into consideration for some time, I come to the conclusion that railway building is on the hand, the most needed industry in China at the present time, and, on the other hand, the most profitable enterprise which will yield sufficient revenue to carry out any educational reformation. There are two main lines, which, according to my observation, are to be built before any other, that is, the one connecting Szechuan and Hankow and the other between Hankow and Canton. If these lines are properly managed, I am sure a third of their receipts will be sufficient to meet the expenditure of all the educational reformation throughout the country. We will, therefore, have still money left to further the development of communications. You may see that with this scheme, we establish a permanent support for the promotion of education by means of railway development."

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Railway Scheme

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's suggestion is, it is quite clear, to invest first the British Boxer funds in building the trunk railways in China, and use the profits of these lines to promote education in the future, so that the funds for educational purposes will never be exhausted so long as the railways make money as they are expected to. In addition to this consideration, it may be also stated the building of a railway furnishes the necessary opportunities for Chinese engineers. It will give them employment not only during construction, but also afterwards for purpose of maintenance. It will also provide employment for a large number of untrained laborers in throwing up the road embankments, laying the rails, building the stations, and other incidental contructions. When the line is completed and opens up to traffic, it facilitates communication and transportation and therefore encourages commerce and industry.

There will be strong objections, of course, to the idea of devoting the British Boxer Indemnity, even a portion of it, to railway construction in China, and particlarly to Marshal Wu Pei-fu's idea, who seems to press for the devotion of the entire proceeds to this purpose. "It will be urged, in opposition to the railway project," remarked the Editor of The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, whose recommendation of building the Canton-Hankow railway coincides with Marshal Wu's suggestion, "that now, of all times, is the worst possible moment to advocate further railway construction in China. We see today the appalling results of continued military interference, and as long as the Treaty Powers are unwilling, to protect, or to compel the restoration to civil control of, the railways, it seems useless to provide further lines for military exploitation. The point is well taken. But we must not, we hope, assume that China for the next twenty years will remain the sport of militarist cliques. If that is to be her fate it would be better to allow the entire Indemnity fund to accumulate until conditions in China warrant its expenditure upon objects mutually beneficial to China and Great Britain. It would, in our opinion, be just as wasteful to embark upon ambitious educational programs under existing conditions as to undertake fresh railway construction." The further objection to railway construction is that it is a selfish project, "designed to promote the interests of British manufacturers under the guise of assisting China." There are some parts in the equipment of the railway such as locomotives, coaches, sleepers, and rails, which cannot be made in China, and which must be ordered from Britain. The idea of using the Boxer funds for railway construction in China is, therefore, easily misconstrued as a clever policy of business aggrandizement. Indeed, this is the very ground for which a section of the British Parliament insisted that the funds should be devoted exclusively to educational purposes.

The scheme such as has been advanced by Marshal Wu Pei-fu is excellent, but it runs counter in spirit as well as in letter to the statutory provision of the China Indemnity Application Art. The Act specifies that the funds should be devoted to "eductional or other purposes" to be determined by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as mutually beneficial to both China and Great Britain. Marshal Wu seems to have favored the devotion of the entire proceeds to railway condstruction without reference to "educational or other purposes" at all. This is obviously impossible. As a compromise, it may be suggested that a proper portion of the funds should be devoted to education, while the rest to "other purposes" which may include all the commendable projects so far suggested with particular emphasis and attention to be laid upon railway construction,

Now to conclude, it is only necessary to recapitulate in brief words what has been said before. In the first place, the remission of the British Boxer Indemnity should be a remission in fact. While the Chinese people do not expect to have a carte blanche in the administration and disposition of the funds, nor do they hope to see that the funds should be placed at the free disposal of the Chinese Government to be squandered by the warring militarists, they do hope that the British Government would keep hands off the funds. In the second place, the Chinese people hope for a majority representation on the permanent administrative committee to be soon organized to take charge of the funds. Inasmuch as the money is Chinese money, to be spent in China and for the benefit of her people, it is not asking too much to have a majority representation on the Committee, especially when such a precedent has already been established by the China Foundation. In the third place, the distribution of the funds should be based upon the idea of providing employment for the Chinese people in general and for the educated in particular. The funds must be used upon such projects as will prove to be of greatest benefit to the greatest possible number of Chinese people. The project of railway construction meets, above all others, these requirements. And finally, if a portion of the funds must be devoted to education, it should be devoted, not upon training a limited few at institutions of high learning either in China or in Great Britain, but upon the elementary and secondary education for the Chinese people in general.

Peking, April 26, 1926.

Commercial Press Opens Oriental Library for Public Use

The Oriental Library, the Commercial Press' latest and most ambitious venture, was formally opened last Sunday, when V. D. Kao, the superintendent director, Chang Yuan-chi, Y. C. Bau, H. H. Wang, T. S. Shen, Y. H. Bau, the English secretary, P. C. Kwoh, Fong F. Sec. and other supervising members of the firm were present, together with a large gathering of shareholders and friends.

The supervising director, who was formerly editor-in-chief, outlined the history of the movement which has culminated in the magnificent new premises. The Oriental Library had its commencement as a private concern for the use of the editors of the Commercial Press, and was known as the Han Feng Lou Library. Mr. Chang Yuan-chi himself was mainly responsible for the splendid collection of books in Chinese which form an integral part of the library. In this section alone there are over 2,100 titles, and it is believed that this constitutes the finest and largest collection of its kind in or out of China. Altogether there are over 200,000 books in the building. The present editor-in-chief, Y. W. Wong, who has been appointed director of the Library, has invented a new system of classification for the Chinese books which is an improvement on and adaptation of the famous Dewey System.

The new building comprises five floors. Commercial Press products will be shown on the ground floor, and on the second floor are the offices, a reading room and a newspaper room. Publications will be exhibited on the third floor, stocks kept on the fourth and the fifth is to be utilized as storage room.

The library will be open to the public between the hours of 2 and 9.30 p. m., a nominal charge of two coppers being charged for admission. Season tickets for six months are available at a cost of $1.

The *Hankow Herald*, in a recent issue, published pictures of rifles taken from the Kuominchun troops at Honan definately proving that the rifles were supplied to General Feng Yu-hsiang's forces by Soviet Russia. Thousands of these rifles were captured by Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops after the Kuominchnn army retreated. As the rifles bear the Russian eagle insignia, little additional evidence is required as proof that they came from Russia. With the stamp on the guns "Remington Arms" and the date "1917," is furnished proof that these rifles were among the arms supplied to Russia by the United States during the European War. Steps are being taken to trace their history, the Hankow newspaper states.

The Passing of the Kuominchun

BY PEI YU-CHIEN

THE Kuominchun, or the "People's Army," became a factor in Chinese politics a year and a half ago when its leader, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, suddenly faced about and marched on Peking in a dramatic *coup d'etat*. He imprisoned the President Marshal Tsao Kun, whose election but a year previously had been cordially participated in by Feng himself.

The boy emperor of the Manchu Household was forced to flee into the Legation Quarter for safety as the Christian Marshal moved his soldiers into the Inner Palaces and confiscated the valuable properties. The veteran warlord of Loyang, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, his retreat being cut off, caught between the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin was forced to escape by sea to the Yangtsze Valley.

By this sudden stroke of October, 1924, he avenged his secret grudge against his immediate superior, besides enriching himself with a considerable part of the confiscated Manchu properties and what he is alleged to have received from the Manchurian Warlord. His activities in connection with the control of the government has been a succession of mistakes. Like Ting Kung, one of the generals of the great historic hero Hsiang Yu, he was misled by his eager desire for gain. When Liu Pan, the founder of the Han dynasty, was hard pursued by Ting Kung after a decisive defeat and when his horse was but a few stretches from that of his pursuer, he calmly called to the pursuer and asked: "Is it wise that two heroes should press each other so hard as this?" So Ting Kung, forgetting his duty toward his master and thinking of some future reward, set him free and came back with the report that "his beast was too fleet." After Liu Pan had united the whole country and proclamed himself Emperor, Ting Kung appeared at the court to receive his reward, but the Emperor, forgetting the service rendered by Ting Kung had him arrested and executed.

So when Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had completed his tasks in the Capital and went to Tientsin to receive his reward from Marshal Chang Tso-lin, which was to be all territories within the Great Wall according to the pre-arranged plan he was mercilessly rebuked by the Young General of Mukden, Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin. When some dispute arose over the division of the spoils, 'You were paid to act, but not to say," was all the reward he received for what he had done for the ungrateful Mukden Party at a critical time when Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces had crossed the Shanhaikuan barriers and were shelling Kiumenkou, the strategic point in that region.

Politicians as Theatrical Actors

Thus the "Black Sheep's" pious hatred was again directed to a new and more menacing foe. Once again, he tried to court the favor of his former superior. Chinese politics much resembles theatrical plays. How amusing it is to recollect the apologies and soft consolations that were offered the vanguished Scholar-Soldier of Loyang. The latter was none the less a good actor. How sublimely humorous was the act in which he donned the cape of a high priest and preached gospel to the Chinese "Cromwell," Feng Yu-hsiang.

Had this Chinese "Cromwell" executed the political cleansing with the straightfoward earnestness of the real Cromwell, he would have succeeded much better. But he was rather too worldly and too much of a political adventurer. Instead he made enemies everywhere. The test put to General Kuo Sun-lin, former Chang Tso-ling man, was too difficult for the young political amateur and he paid the penalty. Then the Christian Marshal was too liberal in adopting the good name of "People's Army" for troops whose training and discipline were much inferior to that his own men. Instead of being assisted by what he termed the friendly armies, he found his strength dissipated by parasite troops at a time when the strength of the whole body's muscles was needed for self-defense and self-preservation.

When the Kuominchun reached its zenith the number of so-called People's Armies was augmented from three to five. After General Kuo Sung-lin, who created the title of the Fourth Kuominchun by a defection last November after the Feng Yu-hsiang style but was in turn betrayed by one of his underlings as on the same string of fate, the command of the Fourth Kuominchun was inherited by a General Wei Yi-shan. At once, defection and backsliding became a vogue among the militarists. Suspicion and hatred prevailed everywhere. Fathers would not trust their sons and bedmates could hardly sleep in peace. Such opportunists as Gen. Fang Chen-wu revolted against his chief, Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, Tupan of Shantung.

Now, the very existence of the original Kuominchun is threatened. The Second Kuominchun which was composed of Shensi ex-bandits and which spread upon the land of Honan like hordes of locusts, was swept away from the soil swiftly by Wu Pei-fu's vanguards. The Third Kuominchun, under the meek leader General Sun Yueh, which was expected to fare better than the Second Kuominchun after being rewarded with the territory of Chihli, although it was an unearned profit, was hopelessly beaten by the combined ex-Chihli and Shantung forces. The number of men has dwindled into a practical nothingness.

General Wei Yi-san, commander of the remnants of General Kuo Sung-lin's Fourth Kuominchun, has even forsaken the name of Kuominchun and has assumed the new title of Chen Yi Chun, or the "Righteous Army," another curious military coinage. He is flirting on all sides, an art befitting a follower of Kuo Sung-lin. He at first asked that his men be enlisted into the First Kuominchun as its existence could not be tolerated by the Mukden Warlord. But as his character was rather dubious, he was transferred back from the front at Shanhaikuan and was placed under the protection and watch of the Second and Third armies. Later, when the Second Kuominchun was crushed before the advancing Hupeh troops and as the Shansi troops under the model Tuchun Yen Hsih-shan gradually showed a menacing front he proferred his service to the Shansi Tuchun. At the same time, he negotiated with General Chang Hsueh-liang for permission to go back to the Mukden ranks, but owing to the objection of the conservatives of the party, his offer was rejected.

Fang Chen-wu's Present Dilemma

When General Chang Tsung-chang, Tupan of Shantung, was at the verge of defeat by Yueh Wei-tsun and Sun Chuan-fang's armies, General Fang Chen-wu seized the opportunity to declare the independence of the Shantung army and created the so-called Fifth Kuominchun. But as Wu Pei-fu later arrived at some understanding with the Mukden Warlord for a general attack upon the Kuominchun, the position of the Shantung Tupan was once again stabilized. General Fang was, of course, much annoyed by this turn of fortune against him and he is at present in a stranded position. He is eagerly seeking for a new master and is asking General Lu Chung-lin, Commander of the Metropolitan Emergency Forces, for a post and territory to feed his starving troops.

At present, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is in Mongolia and will soon proceed to Moscow where, so says the report, he will work as a common laborer in a factory for seven years. Such is the sentence he has passed upon himself, though how reliable is the report still remains to be seen, Following the exodus of Marshal Feng, the Kuominchun generals have been negotiating with Wu Pe-fu for a truce and cooperation against the Mukden forces. The Peking newspapers, under the threat of the "Big Sword Corps," have painted a rosy picture of the prospects of peace.

No matter what the militant situation brought about by one militarist toward another, the residents of the Metropolitan District naturally entertain melacholy feeling regarding the departure of the Kuominchun which has been living among them peacefully for a period of almost two years. It was a gentleman's army, well-disciplined and well-trained, commanding respect. The soldiers were intelligent, polite, patriotic and serviceable. This can be safely said about the original army that formed the genuine part of the Kuominchun, but not those of the mushroom affiliated parties that call themselves the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or the Sixth Knominchuns. The latter armies have been merely namesakes started by some opportunist adventurers.

When considering the subject of the internal wars and personal rivalries of our Chinese militarists, the writer cannot help remembering a ghastly scene recently encountered when travelling down to Tientsin after the cessation of hostilities between Marshal Feng Yu-shiang and General Li Ching-lin last December. The scene was that of a dead and decomposed body of a soldier lying about fifteen yards from the railway tracks near Yangtsun. The body apparently had just been unearthed from the holes, that could hardly be called graves but into which some twenty or thirty corpses had been dumped. Homeless dogs had been responsible for the soldier's reappearance upon the earth before he could be reborn through the eternally revolving infinitely large cycle-wheel of Buddhist religious theory.

During the fourteen years of the Republican Regime in China, there has not been a single day without fighting at some place within China's borders. South China has been a scene of daily battles and wars have been almost continuously

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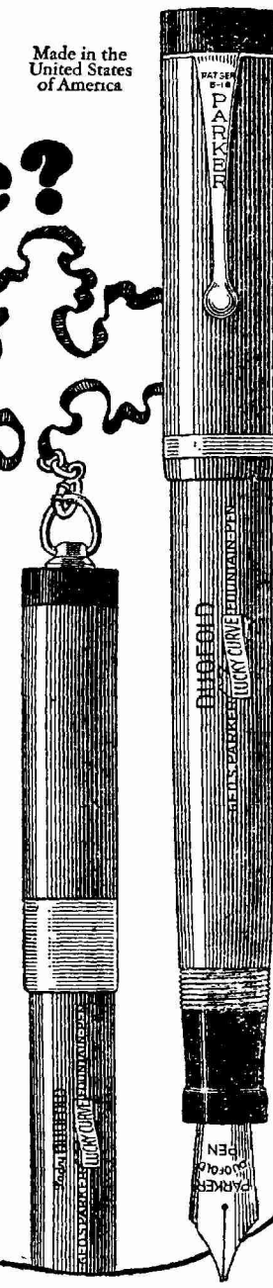

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waged within the city walls of Canton. Nor have the people of Yunnan, Szechuan, Kueichow, Kwangsi and Fukien enjoyed any tranquillity for any considerable period. The provinces of Central China have been a battle ground open to all since the first shot of the Revolution was fired at Wuchang on August 19, 1911. Chekiang and Kiangsu have been dragged into the whirl pool by generals Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang and still more recently by Sun Chan-fang and Yang Yu-ting. In North China, the previous annual warfare has become semi-annual. Since last winter was extremely mild, the fighters did not take the usual winter vacation.

The effect of war on the civil branches of the government have been far-reaching. The Peking government, which is the only government enjoying the recognition of the Powers despite the fact that it serves only the will of some militarist, or group of militarists has been cut from all outside financial resources. Government officials have not been paid for months. Local peace and order are constantly endangered on account of the poorly paid police. Government schools have remained closed since the Lunar New Year. All railway communications have been stopped. A shortage of coal has been proclaimed and if a fresh supply of fuel is not forthcoming within a short time, the whole city will be in darkness. The Peking Water Works has announced the curtailment of water supply between midnight and daylight beginning from March 21 on account of the coal shortage. Prices of foodstuffs are soaring. Business is bad. Southerners in particular are wondering what is going to happen next. There has never been such a period in Peking before.

Those Responsible for China's Chaos

There are, of course, the militarists who are to blame in the first place and in the second place four hundred millions of China's enduring and indifferent people. But are the foreigners, who are now finding a world of fault with China, immune from moral responsibility for their conduct that helps to prolong the internal wars of China? They indulge themselves too often in the game of playing one party against another. They never hesitate to make trouble. They aid the warring parties in various ways. They lament over commercial losses and heap claims of indemnities on China, but they or at least some of them also seem to enjoy the chaos and suffering in this country. These are not merely accusations, but are based on actual facts.

It can be safely said that General Kuo Sung-lin, previously a bosom friend of General Chang Hsueh-liang and trusted lieutenant of Marshal Chang Tso-lin but later a treacherous rebel was not defeated by the Mukden forces but by the Japanese. This has been an open and unchallenged fact that will probably be written down in history. The popular Chinese opinion was and still remains unchanged that a dishonest and treacherous servant, as General Kuo could never rise above that, should not be allowed to win a war so easily. "Providence would prohibit it," declared the audacious and well meaning editor of the *Sheh Huei Jin Pao*, "for if he does succeed, what would become of the good old Chinese ethical teachings regarding the relations of men to men that have bound us together through a glorious history of five thousand years"?

Dispite the popular animosity against treachery and foul play, it was a different matter when outside influence set in. The Japanese, by obstructing the movements of General Kuo's forces, rendered substantial aid to Marshal Chang Tso-lin. They proclaimed neutrality, but did not observe its true meaning. Another story although it was generally discredited, was told to the effect that even the very death of General Kuo Sung-ling and his wife were caused by the Japanese. The story says that both General Kuo and his wife had already been in safety in the Japanese Consulate at Hsinmintun, but were later persuaded to flee. They were immediately ambushed by Fengtien troops in accordance with a pre-arranged scheme. This is only a story, but it shows the trend of Chinese thought.

More recently, when the Kuominchun was held in a hard struggle with the Fengtien marines at the Taku Bar, mines were laid at the river mouth to prevent the entering of the Fengtien flotilla. There were then about a score of foreign gunboats in the vicinity. A Japanese gunboat attempted to enter the port, not in any preconcerted manner, but rather freely and without receiving any constraint from the local authorities. As a consequence, the Taku incident ensued in which shots were exchanged between the Taku Fort and the Japanese gunboat in the afternoon of March 12.

So a stray bullet actually knocked the chip from a trouble-looking neighborer's shoulder. Whatever the cause of the trouble and whoever the author of it, for there were varying reports which the writer does not like to dwell upon, one may well question the ultimate motive on the part of the Japanese besides the usual and convenient protection theory, for the fact could not be distorted that there was apparently no immediate danger to the Japanese nationals there. Then if entry was needed, the Japanese gunboat could nevertheless have done so in a cautions way and in a pre-arranged manner. Evidently it did not. Wherever there is a fight, there is the interested on-looker. Japan usually plans the same kind of partial neutrality. Even discrediting the strong allegation that the Japanese were attempting to shield and smuggle Fengtien boats into the port, to forcibly raise the blockade of one party while the other party was launching attacks would virtually amount to an act of partiality.

1901 Protocol Stays But Conditions Change

The shooting affair at Taku was a prelude to the 44-Hour Ultimatum delivered by Mr. W. J. Oudendijk, Senior Minister, on behalf of the 1901 Protocol Powers regarding the open passage between Tientsin and the sea. Naturally a new impression was inflicted upon the Chinese mind with its awakening nationalistic aspiration and it is gratifying that a number of American professional men and missionaries called on the American Minister and expressed their disapproval of the American participation. Speaking on the Protocol itself, it was the most humiliating and unjust treaty ever entered into by independent nations. However, the Powers are forcing China to stick to it, despite changed circumstances. The Peking diplomats find it a convenient utensil to demand any right and privilege from China and as conditions have changed, they use only what is good for themselves. For instance, if one reads over the 1901 Final Protocol again, one finds an article that reads: "China has agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition, as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition." Now, what was once an obligation has become a privilege. The original object of the stipulation cited above was to prevent uprisings against foreigners, but when there are no more anti-foreign uprisings and when the Chinese are simply engaged in battles among themselves, why should not the foreigners make some profit by importing contraband goods into China?

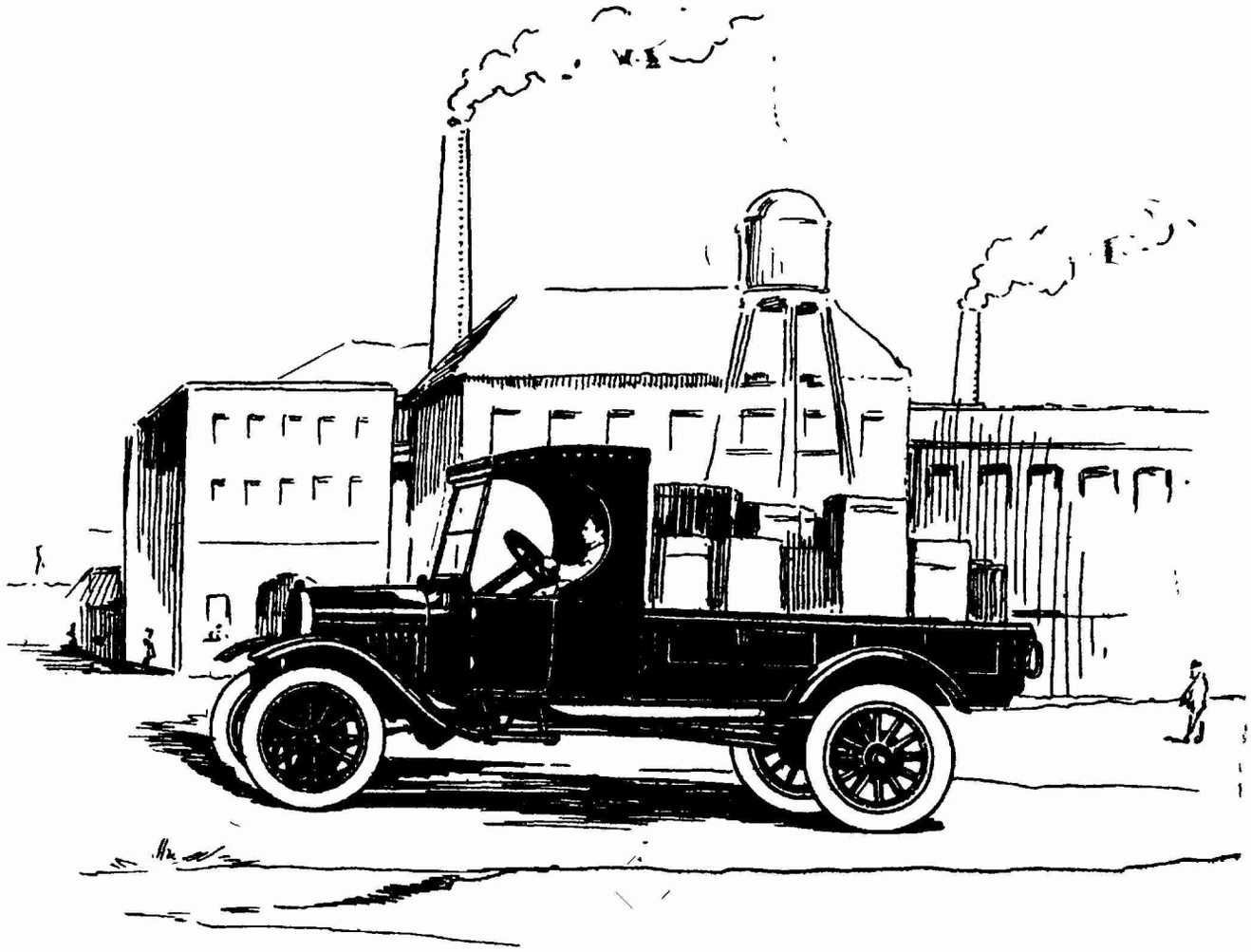
At any of the Treaty Ports, arms and ammunition are imported either under authority of some military party or through other illicit means. One can readily see that when the Taku Bar was cleared of mines and other obstacles, the arms sellers and smugglers would have a brisk time as a high demand would be in view after long fighting between the Kuominchun and the Fengtien forces. The Russian vessel "Oleg," an early bird that expected to get all the worms, was a little bit too eager for a quick disposal with the result that its rich contents were seized by the Fengtien gunboats.

Interested partisans and misinformed students think that Soviet Russia is a friend of China. But contrary to their wishes, she is not. She is even worse than the imperialistic Power that she has been denouncing. As we have dealt with the assistance rendered by the Japanese to the Fengtien faction, we may leave the part played by the British and other nationals for the time being and bridge over to a far more important subject—the part played by the Bolsheviks in Chinese politics and internal strife.

Besides Canton, which has become known as a Bolshevik colony, Peking is a hot-bed of communistic plots and intrigues. Here is the place where Russian gold commands double its worth, for here, money is scarce and labor is cheap. Due to their financial plight, there are quite a few college professors who sell themselves to the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Karakhan, who is strangely allowed to remain in a Nation's capital city to plot against its very existence. Students are enlisted in the Soviet service. Newspapers say that they are largely attracted by the handsome sum of eight dollars a month.

Peking radicals never fail to seize an opportunity to work up a mob for destructive purposes. General Kuo Sung-lin's defection last November signalled for the battle of anarchy against government and crime and terrorism against peace and order. Residences of prominent officials were broken into and set afire. These who incurred the displeasure of students were forced to flee for their life. The premises of the *Chen Pao*, a progressive and anti-communistic paper in Peking were set upon by ruffians on the night of November 29 and burned. The *Ta Tung Wan Pao* says that more than $6,000 was paid out by the Soviet Embassy for the demonstration in front of the Provisional Executive's residence that demanded his resignation on November 28.

The Soviets have also poisoned the young minds. They have made them discard all pretense of patriotism. When popular meetings were called as a measure of protest against the deliberate murder and kidnapping of Chinese nationals in Russia, they were broken up by rascals under Russian leaders and the speakers were beaten. Law and discipline are defied by students. Schoolboys are divided in opposite



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camps whenever a principal or professor is nominated. At present, respectable gentlemen refuse to have anything to do with the unruly students.

Frightful news came in when it was least expected. When one can hardly enumerate all the tragic episodes the sinister Russian influence has brought into Chinese politics, here came the report that more than forty persons, mostly students, were killed by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's bodyguards in front of the Cabinet Buildings following a riotous demonstration against the 44-Hour Ultimatum of the Protocol Powers.

Here, we have to mention the name of Mr. George Chien Hsu, the most outstanding communist in Peking and President of the Sino-Russian College. He and four other accomplices will have to hide in obscurity for some time on account of the Government Mandate of March 19 ordering their arrest. Mr. Hsu presided over the mass meeting at Tien An Men; it was he who set the crowd on to attack the Cabinet Buildings; and it was the same "zealous and sincere leader" who deserted the crowd at halfway leaving the helpless youngsters to the mercy of dumdum bullets. According to press reports, not a single communist was touched in the whole affair. The editor of an anti-Bolshevik paper in Peking expresses his opinion that "It was most cowardly and comtemptible of the communists that sneaked away after they had worked up a crowd. It was the communists who received subsidies from Mr. Karakhan; it was the communists who created the tragedy, but it was the young students, who were not in any way connected with communism, who gave up their lives. Mr. Chien Hsu had fled in his motor car when he saw the serious consequences looming. His followers had disappeared from the scene when the first shot was fired."

Students as Tools of Moscow

Realization has gradually creeped into the mind of many students that they have often been used by scheming persons who always claim to be their friends. But it is too late. The *Shen Huei Jih Pao*, besides expressing its regret for the incident, blames Soviet activities in China's internal affairs which was the ulterior cause of the tragedy. The *Chen Pao* also warns the students "to be on guard against the bad elements among those who are constantly trying to utilize the masses for their own sinister purposes." Unbiased Chinese are unanimous that the evil influence of communism must be eliminated from Chinese politics and the *North China Standard*, a Japanese organ in Peking, believes that "so many young students, many of whom were still in their teens, would not have been killed, had they not been urged on by several notorious radical agitators who are the paid agents of Moscow."

Of course, playing upon the students is not the only thing the Soviets do in China. We do not lack instances of Soviet money and arms being furnished to Chinese militarists for self-evident purposes. Not to mention the Cantonese Red Army which is almost directly under Soviet influence, the Kuominchun is largely under the influence of Moscow. On March 16, we read a report in the *North China Standard* that "one regiment of Buriat cavalry was sent to Tientsin from Kalgan on Friday. . . .Five cavalry regiments made up of Buriats were despatched to the direction of Potouchen and Tehchow by way of Kin-Han Railway. They are commanded by Russian officers. We do not wish at this time to dispute the nationality and allegiance of those Buriats, but that troops commanded by Russian officers could be permitted to take active part in China's civil wars is unquestionably a serious measure resorted to by the Kuominchun in its desperate struggle with its overwhelming enemies.

An American traveller who recently took a trip to the north western regions of China published an article in the *North China Star* of Tientsin. Among other observations, he notes that the motor road that was built by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang from Kalgan to Paotu is used "principally for the conveyance of arms from Russia to Pingtichuan, the stuff coming through Urga. Pingtichuan looks like one of the big ammunition dumps in France during the war, and according to one of the truck drivers, the dump in Urga is still bigger . . . .The Soviets have extended to Marshal Feng credits in ammunition and equipment, and in turn are asking for colonization rights around Kashgar, a region very rich in mineral and other natural products. If they can get these rights wthout opposition from the Chinese, they feel they will have been well repaid. During the last two months, over a thousand additional instructors have been sent by Russia to Kalgan and additional instructors have been sent by Russia to Kalgan and Pingtichuan."

If the above statement regarding the Soviet supply of arms and ammunition, equipment and officers, is not challenged, it will undoubtedly tend to weaken the popular contention that Marshal Feng has been a true patriot and a conscientious benefactor of China and that he stands in a better class than other contemporary militarists.

The arms embargo stipulations, which have been more than once reiterated by the Powers, seem to have been thrown to the winds. European Powers and Japan are now engaged in a competition of arms selling. Certain Powers, Russia and Japan as outstanding figures, are constantly supplying warring parties with arms, ammunition, aircrafts and officers with experience and knowledge of modern means of war.

In conclusion, it may be suggested that since the Powers would be greatly benefitted by China's peace and prosperity, it would be wise for them to voluntarily and mutually agree to refrain from further actions that may tend to prolong chaos and disorder in this country. The United States of America, being disinterested in matters of territorial and political aggression, always a champion of peace, and a sponsor of the epochmaking Washington Conference, is eagerly looked upon by the Chinese people to call to the other Powers to take hands off China and to abide by the stipulations of the Washington Treaty regarding the foreign muddling in Chinese politics warfare. And last of all, since the Russian foreign policy bends on destruction of other nations rather than construction, terrorism and treachery rather than peace and goodwill, it will be to the common welfare of the Powers and China to help China to get rid of the dreadful pestilence by showing China true friendship and sincere goodwishes rather than sending more gunboats into the China waters and landing more marines on China's coasts.

Peking, April 1, 1926.

"China Not A Nation, But A Whole World"

That China is not a Nation or State in the modern sense of the word, but a whole world, is the contention of Mr. Hanzawa, editor of the Japanese Diplomatic Review, who has been writing a series of articles for his magazine under the title, "What is China?" The following summary of Mr. Hanzawa's articles appeared in the Japan Weekly Chronicle for April 15:

HE begins by dealing with the question of what the Peking Government is. In his opinion, it is an office which in the scope of its power, may be compared with the city office of (say) Tokyo, for the reason that its orders do not extend beyond the city of Peking. Even in Peking it is far from possessing power of its own. The recent victory of the Kuominchun over Chang Tso-lin's partisans ended in the disappearance of all the members of the Government but two. In like manner, the possible downfall of the Kuominchun may be followed by the disappearance of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying and the Chinese delegates to the Customs Conference. As for Mr. Tuan, the so-called Dictator, he is really a man in retirement idling his time away playing chess and smoking opium. He is not even allowed to retire. Of the Dictatorial orders issued and official appointments made in his name he learns only from the newspapers in which they are reported. The fact is that the Peking Government is merely the Peking Office of this or that military influence which may happen to be in the ascendency for the time, and the decline of that influence is necessarily followed by a change in the personnel of the office. Thus, Li Yean-hung, Hsu Shih-chang, Tsao Kun—all have been the tool or figurehead of one military group or another.

What Are Military Groups?

This brings one to the question of what are the military groups in China, continues Mr. Hanzawa. Many innocent people are under the impression that the Tuchuns and the like are military officials who derive their titles from regular appointments from the central authorities. There is nothing of the kind. Chang Tso-lin, for instance, owes his high-sounding official title to nobody but himself. Yang Yu-ting, Chang Sung-chang and Li Ching-lin, Tuchuns of Kiangsu, Shantung and Chihli respectively, immediately after the second Mukden-Chihli War, were Tuchuns through the personal nomination of Chang Tso-lin, whose cause they had successfully taken up. The same is the case with the Tuchuns and other military officials in other parts of China: they have been appointed to their posts either by themselves or by some leader or other whom they support. For instance, Sun Mei-ying, the captain of those bandits who perpetrated the Linchenge, was appointed regimental commander, his following being incorporated with the regular army. This is the

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usual way in which robbers and rebels are brought to "submission" in China. When chiefs of robbers and the like raise themselves to the position of regimental commanders, they may easily make their way to that of Tuchuns by means of exactions and by collecting about them the beggars and coolies with whom China abounds, and uniting with or supporting other chiefs of the same category as themselves. Take exactions and the beggars and coolies by whom they are surrounded from those military chieftains, and there will remain nothing but coarse and illiterates ruffians.

War

As for war, which is now something like an annual function in China, it is no war at all in the usual sense of the word. It is really a political agitation or election campaign whose aim it is to place some leader or other in power. It may be compared with General Tanaka leading the Seiyukai against the Kenseikai or Mr. Takahashi contesting the election in Morioka with Mr. Tago. The only difference in that instead of canvassers we have soldiers, who are as already mentioned, beggars and coolies who have been mustered together by money or the pressgang, and are fed in order to make a show of force and who have no heart for fight. But it is not merely by a show of numbers that the Chinese generals fight. They also fight by cash, by propaganda and so on. In short, it is their ideal to win the battle without fighting. If some men are killed or wounded even in Chinese war, it is mostly by accident, or in the attempt at deserting or going over to the other side; there are very few casualties in actual fighting. War in China is thus decided not so much by actual fighting as by artifices or cunning. The fall of the Manchu dynasty, for instance, was not brought about by the revolt of the army in the South but by the treacherous machinations of Yuan Shih-kai who was sent out to put down the revolt. The fall of Tuan Chi-jui in the Anhui-Chihli war was due to the purchase of his vanguard by the enemy. The defeat of Chang Tso-lin in the first Mukden-Chihli war was because of the tricks played by the crafty President Hsu on his Peking troops. The failure of Wu Pei-fu in the second Mukden-Chihli war is to be ascribed to the betrayal of Feng Yu-hsiang. The recent fight between Chang Tso-lin and Kuo Sung-lin on the Lianho was a lively affair exceptional in Chinese annals, but Kuo's revolt was largely due to the machinations of the Kuominchun. But the Chinese are a nation that is most skilled in the art of propaganda. Their professions and protestations of patriotism and their devotion to the public welfare are often so fine that many people are misled into taking their wars as if they were outbursts of public-spirited indignation. As a matter of fact, those wars are nothing more than election campaigns, as already mentioned, and the soldiers are apt to go from one side to the other much in the same way as election canvassers sometimes desert one candidate for another in this country. Sometimes a canvasser himself may conceive the ambitious design of contesting an election in his own interests, the revolt of Kuo Sung-lin being a case in point.

Social Movements

How about the social movements in China?, pursues the editor. Are they more earnest and real than the wars? Not a bit. The Chinese are too egotististic and individualistic to care for the good of society. A certain great man (?) who was busy agitating for strikes in Shanghai and Tsingtau about the time of the Shanghai affair of May last, has now relinquished his business as a labor leader and is leading a luxurious life on the large sum of money which he has amassed by means of his agitations—a sum which is estimated by some at 500,000 yuan and by others at 1,000,000 yuan. This is the typical Chinese social worker. The greater the zeal professed for the good of the country is, the more pronounced is the disparity between the reality the profession. Social movements are a good and profitable trade for new and educated Chinese. By working upon the excitability of the ignorant mass and making sounding names for themselves, they are enabled to amass great wealth by intimidating the capitalist class. It is true that even the Chinese are not entirely proof against the influence of alien thoughts. On the contrary, they have imported in succession Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism and even Zoroastrianism. But to suppose that social movements are gaining strength in

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China would be as mistaken as to believe that because Confucius and Mencius are worshipped in China, China is a nation distinguished for humanity and justice. The fact is that the moral qualities inculcated by these sages are so rare in China that they are made so much of just by way of self-advertisement. Nor is Communism or Leninism a new idea with the Chinese. On the contrary, the people have long been immune to these thoughts through familiarity. For they have not only long existed among other Chinese doctrines but have been carried into execution in a manner peculiar. We refer to the rampancy of bandits and the perpetual exaction by the governing class since ancient times. Whatever noise a handful of professional agitators may make about Bolshevism, etc., it could no more affect the Chinese masses, so given to individualistic utilitarianism through so many centuries, than a bottle of perfumed water thrown into Tokyo Bay could sweeten the smell of its waters. In short, those people who move in political and military circles in China are a small special set whose ruling idea is self-aggrandisement and in whose movements the Chinese people proper take as little interest as the inhabitants of the earth do in the movements of those of Mars. By the Chinese people proper we mean those four hundred millions who diligently do their respective works and enjoy their life unconcerned with whatever may be going on in Peking. All the fuss made about the Customs Conference and extraterritoriality and so on by professional bidders for power is more child's play in the eye of the real Chinese. They are Chinese affairs in a geographical sense only and in no other sense.

Chinese Anarchism

It is only 1,000 or even less out of the population of 400,000,000 who are really interested in the fierce rivalry for power which is going on with its sham warfare, while 399,999,000 or more are living a quiet and contented life transcending the agitations of the contending military cliques, professional politicians and social workers. Nor is it correct to suppose that the relations between the agitating few and the quiet majority are those between the governing and the governed, for whereas in Occidental States and in Japan there are intimate relations between the two, and in the modern State the Government is simply an organ representing the nation, those in power in China are regarded by the people at large as if they were a pestilence and avoided and cursed accordingly. This is a peculiar state of things which has existed in China in all times. The hatred of government is an idéa thoroughly ingrained in Chinese character. The Chinese masses have lived in a world of their own apart from the Emperor and his officialdom whose government has been held to be nothing but an instrument of oppression and exaction. The best form of gouernment with them is therefore the absence of government. What is a mere theory on the part of some political speculators in the West it thus an absolute article of faith with the Chinese masses. An illustration of this is afforded by the fact that the Chinese nation does not like direct taxes levied in the name of the Government, and that most taxes in China are in the form of indirect taxes or consumption taxes (such as Customs duty, salt tax, *likin* and so on). The fact is that China is not a State in the common acceptation of the term, but a vast society or a world, as the Chinese themselves call it. And this society is so peculiarly harmonious that they do not feel the need of organizing themselves into a State. They have no registry courts, no notaries public, no revenue stamps. And yet, without calling in the intervention of courts of justice, their loans and debts and their transactions on credit sometimes extending over several years are satisfactorily settled. Though they have no law of bills after the European fashion, their commercial deals are extremely reliable. Without there being any elaborate family law, the family system in China is stronger as time goes by, and no inconvenience is felt even though a man may have several wives in addition to his first and principal one. Without there being any law to speak of, things are managed better than if there was an elaborate law. Thieves are guarded against by the joint effort of each community, evildoers and drones are discriminated against and weeded out by means of social sanction. In fact, the Chinese are too great a nation to concern themselves about such matters as State or sovereignty or to attach great importance to national rights and frontiers. While the Westerners stick to the triple-stage conception of the individual, the State and the world, the Chinese philosophy of life is that the individual should advance directly to cosmopolitan life. When this is fully realised, one will perceive how absurd it is for outsiders to want China to imitate such a state system as obtains in Europe and America and to make various suggestions on the supposition that China will be consolidated in a compact unit.

Imported Phrases

Recovery of national rights, anti-Imperialism, and so on. are all imported phrases which are used as shibboleths by agitators and propaganda mongers. They are as disagreeable to the steady and right-minded Chinese masses as

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frivolous Occidental fashions like the dance and the so-called ear-hiding style of coiffure for ladies, or Marxism and Leninism, are to the majority of Japanese. We should be annoyed, however, were this our remark mistaken for an unfavorable reflection upon the Chinese people. As already pointed out, China is a world: she feels no need for stretching the rope of national rights and sovereign power in order to keep off outsiders or to shut up her territory and stand on her guard against aggression in order to prevent the influx of alien civilization, capital or people. She has fearlessly received all sorts of barbarians into her interior, confident in her power to melt and assimilate everything in the crucible of her own great civilization. It is for this reason that she is as unconcerned with the entrenchment of British influence in the Yangtse valley of the pressure of Russia in the North-West as she was with the loss of Annam and Burma and the fate of Tibet and Outer Monogolia, which are practically abandoned. So even if Japan took it into her head to place Manchuria under her government or if she had not retroceded Shantung, the Chinese people—perhaps with the exception of a few politicians and propagandists—would accept or have accepted the situation as they did the cession of Hongkong to Britain. Nay, even if some European nation marched on Peking and placed the whole country under its sway, their equanimity would not be ruffled any more than it was by the seizure of power by the Mongols or the Manchus. They are so thoroughly wideawake that not only do they take in foreign civilization and capital for their nourishment, but they actually welcome foreign agression as affording one more opportunity for unearned increment. It is on account of this fact, and not for common pacificist considerations, that we are opposed to a policy of aggression against China. They are very foolish who do not fully realise the true greatness of the Chinese people which lies in their assimilating power but who are so nervously affected by the mercenary propaganda for national rights on the part of a parasitic class or the parrot-like exclamations of a small minority in China. As for the attitude of those who regard those farcial agitations, which are based on ideas imported from Europe and America, as if they were an indication of an intellectual dawn in the Chinese world, and who urge that due respect should be paid for the new rising influence in that country, it is simply ridiculous. China has been so wideawake these three thousand years as to consider it useless to organize a State, and looks upon the absence of government as the best form of government. Can it be possible either for a nation or for individuals to be more thoroughly awake?

An Eternal Nation

Baron Shidehara, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the gift of these articles was explained asked us whether our views were not a little exaggerated or extreme. We are afraid that this is a doubt that must occur to a large number of foreigners and Japanese who are not acquainted with the state of things in China, but we have no hesitation in shouting them from the housetops of the world, confident as we are that they must be endorsed by everybody who knows China. As for the future of China, concludes Mr. Hanzawa, she will go on organically unchanged as the Yellow River flows. At least it is unimaginable that China should lose within a century or two the characteristics which she has posssessed since the beginning of history. It is far more likely that the conditions in China will remain much the same as they are now, with perpetual internal struggles among the military groups and politicians relieved by occasional foreign problems. In short, China will continue a State not so much by her own will and effort as by her foreign relations and the mutual control of the foreign powers. It is true that as the development of railways and other means of communication and transportation contracts the country geographically, the consciousness of the Chinese people as a unit will grow. And it is undeniable that the tendency of the times will accentuate the growth of civilian or democratic influence. But with the thorough individualism and cosmopolitanism of the people, which will also be emphasised as time goes, and the vastness of the country and the population, China will remain essentially the same to eternity, whatever changes may take place in external conditions. No doubt, the Chinese are a slow nation, but it is in their slowness that their strength really lies. With their natural robustness and slow pace, and their capacity to endure excessive labor and all manner of suffering, the Chinese are destined to survive all the other people on earth.

The Annual Spring Race Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club was held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, carrying with it the usual excitment, thrills, joys for the lucky few and disappointments for most of the unlucky sweepstake ticket holders. Warm, sunny weather favored the first two days while Wednesday was slightly cloudy.

China's Exports to U. S. for First Quarter, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at these ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the first quarter of 1926, and gives a comparison with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	1st quar. 1925 Quantity	1st quar. 1925 Value	1st quar. 1926 Quantity	1st quar. 1926 Value
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	60,250	35,978	.....	.....
Frozen "	"	746,676	139,871	130,000	20,776
Egg Products, froz.	"	.....	.....	166,892	29,623
Albumen, dry	"	156,400	141,380	438,800	293,598
" frozen	"	123,910	14,680	89,640	11,523
Yolk, dry	"	51,990	9,254	177,400	48,126
" frozen	"	408,050	74,833	224,826	37,083
Liquid	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	.....	140,050	9,516	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	419,067	80,266
Calf skins	pcs.	.....	.....	524	.....
	lbs.	.....	121	820	255
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow hides	pcs.	.....	.....	381	.....
	lbs.	.....	.....	4,947	2,450
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	.....	.....	7,097	.....
	lbs.	.....	12,690	12,167	6,225
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	.....	.....	3,943,379	.....
	lbs.	.....	2,012,054	3,221,682	3,141,916
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	.....	.....	5,845	.....
	lbs.	.....	4,515	8,110	6,052
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	.....	.....	185,270	.....
	lbs.	.....	935,123	....	317,231
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	.....	.....	14,771	39 306
Ermine	"	20,558	32,265	13,951	25,803
Fox, all kinds	"	71,874	650,869	20,418	124,966
Hare and rabbit	"	635,319	236,619	185,121	66,194
Kolinsky	"	186.594	582,324	296,500	716,639
Lynx	"	221	4,520	39	673
Marmot	"	25,888	30,860	827,570	1,292,716
Marten	"	369	6,755	211	2,889
Raccoon	"	50,187	154,170	281	2,145
Sable	"	2,159	135,893	1,609	57,074
Squirrel	"	1,498,827	1,692,423	1,637,434	1 493,446
Weasel	"	495,606	707,548	815,825	1,349,785
Wolf	"	5,431	57,649	1,275	18,140
All others	"	1,576,532	2,697,318	697,315	1,807,725
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	"	192	357	17,231	49,639
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskins mats	pcs.	132,293	176,482	14,692	20,090
All other mfrs.	"	.....	.....	.....	77,648
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	864,041	307,760	716,964	279,298
Intestines, bladders, etc.	"	.....	1,478,943	.....	996,749
Total			$12,474,324		$11,815,973

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	69,920	1,479	100,000	2,141
Kaoliang	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	185,365	6,278
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	12,367,625	232,826	8,809,209	158,158
Fruits and Nuts:					

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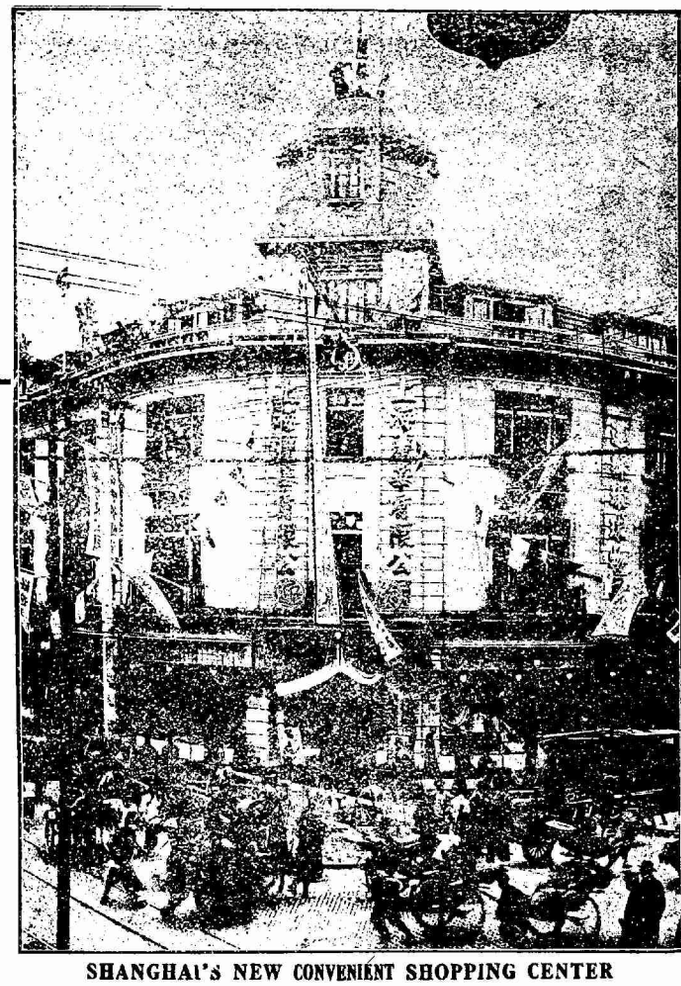

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Shanghai	Subscription:	Advertising Rates:
16 Rue Chapsal West 3757.	Mex. $18.-per year incl. postage.	On application.

Ginger, preserved	lbs.	13,976	2,623	35,200	9,142
Peanuts, shelled	„	44,320,520	2,094,924	16,918,450	524,129
Peanuts, unshelled	„	5,508,000	216,228	1,637,950	55,653
Walnuts, shelled	„	2,038,862	402,477	1,090,245	288,389
„ unshelled	„	1,560,366	104,392	200,000	13,421
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		53,500	5,598	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	384,664	15,670	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	888,382	25,476	1,155,670	26,957
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	1,138,396	60,623	716,100	31,368
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	.....	39,545	.....	56,185
Bean oil	„	7,939,525	602,320	2,848,695	274,679
Peanut oil	„	9,941,590	743,254	5,010,988	430 550
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	15,832,139	1,949,014	13,352,889	1,534,431
All other oils	„	50,313	6,303	25,598	4,167
Vegetable tallow	„	4,965,433	423,329	1,216,585	114,221
Perilla oil	„	1,066,380	135,594	1,163,420	142,354
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	836,580	34,560	801,731	41,208
Tea	„	378,394	55,829	508,064	82,081
Total			$7,152,064		$3,795,582
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	66,491	31,463	51,284	24,911
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	10,120	2,361	5,494	1,375
Camphor oil	„	48,400	3,245	.....	.....
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	1,057,920	119,123	965.584	107,801
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	214,454	.....	898
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	368,780	74,216	2,585	558
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	24,147	.....	25,567
Total			$469,189		$161,110
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	6,787,386	1,580,055	1,801,979	370,381
„ waste	„	194,096	20,105	123,198	10,053
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	917,903	.....	633,328
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	8,712	.....	3,140
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile & mfrs. of, n. o. l.	value	.....	199,493	.....	149,914
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	69,830	.....	348
Hats, straw	doz.	2,620	3,248	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	15,327	12,792	25,592	21,828
„ fibre	„	.....	.....	783	10,025
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	562,884	69,507	97,014	16.238
Strawbraid	yards	24,329,460	79,543	9,485,134	19,598
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	144,779	1,066,058	143,236	1,124,904
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	22,524,285	6,286,443	3,688,827	969,376
Hair, goat	„	17,926	12,671	88,712	14,540
„ camel	„	.....	.....	130,292	61,138
„ horse	„	195,148	129,680	311,584	218,578
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	427,903	114,640	341,502	171,752
„ nets, human	„	26,315	171,883	28,703	260,442
„ all other	„	544,303	294,046	178,025	69,797
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	2,315,698	11,173,466	2,025,167	10 960,085
„ wild	„	317,118	918,826	359,042	1,109,982
„ waste	„	1,059,727	1,059,315	1,383,403	1,102,747
„ piece goods	„	5,615	43,059	29,539	228,112
„ embroideries	value	.....	18,501	.....	39.038
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	13,024	.....	33,363
„ pongees	lbs.	61,731	177,580	81,366	261,679
„ cocoons, pierced	„	36,314	35,238	17,386	26,122
Total			$24,474,617		$17,890,318
(Group +—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	492	.....	51,619
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	76,293	.....	40,185

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Blackwoodware	„	.....	9,391	.....	26,144
Lacquerware	„	.....	.....	.....	7,953
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....		11,788
Umbrellas	Nos.	.....	86,025	126,929	30,015
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....		.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	4,436	.....	7,110
Total			$176,637		$168,814
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	9,108	.....	24,908
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	1,017	.....	19,910
Precious stones	„	.....	.....	.....	2,133
Total			$10,125		$46,951
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	20	552	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....	224,000	37,048
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	35,225	.....	119,845
„ regulus	„	.....	477,923	.....	1,138,652
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	36,887	.....	80,966
Bronze „ „ „	„	.....	.....	.....	246
Copper „ „ „	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			$550,587		$1,376,825
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	4,080	2,435	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	11,200	2,660	.....	429
Musk	„	115	29,599	43	9,242
Antimony, oxide	„	.....	34,802	.....	122,767
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	1,394,472	23/,915	1,444,200	330,420
Total			$307,411		$462,858
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	58,779	.....	83,610
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	376,271	644,973	530,057	673,297
Household & personal effects	value	.....	16,818	.....	16,530
Mah Jongg	„	.....	457	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	240,417	.....	798,349
Totals			$961,444		$1,571,786
GRAND TOTALS			$46,576,398		$37,290,217

A Motor Road for Kwangsi Province

The authorities of Kwangsi Province, according to official notification issued a few weeks ago, are planning to construct a new motor highway from Kweiling, the capital of the Province to Mengshan, a distance of 300 li. The new road will be financed by requiring the land owners in the territory reached by the highway to contribute a sum equivalent to the land tax for a period of two years. This is to be in the form of an investment upon which they will share in the profits after the road has been opened. Since the territory to be reached by the new thoroughfare is hilly, the means of communication have been difficult. Work on the new road will be started shortly.

What the Tramcars Have Done to Peking

(From the Engineer)

PEKING takes its tramcars for granted now. All the protests and wonderings that attended preliminary planning and discussions in 1921 and 1922, and the opposition and prophecies of evil that flared up spasmodically through the long process of building from early in 1923 till December 1924, when the tramways were finally inaugurated, have subsided now. The huge brown cars, packed to the doors, go by unnoticed.

Even the cart-drivers, rickshamen and pedestrians, who no longer look upon the giant vehicles as a mysterious, unpredicable menace, today pay annoyingly little attention to the clanging rythms of the motorman, stamping at his gong.

It is well over a year now since these tramways first started running along the main streets of Peking. A year is a long enough time to become accustomed to even the most amazing phenomena.

And a year is long enough, also, to allow of at least a tentative judgment as to the effects of these trams. There are now enough facts available to permit of some decision as to whether the evil prophecies have come true.

The evil forebodings

What then were these evil forebodings?

In the first place, people stormed about what was going to happen to the ricksha men. Starving for scores of them was predicted, and a general rush of misery over the whole city. The Chamber of Commerce, at one time, made heated demands that other provisions be supplied by the tramway company for the support of the man who would be thrown out of work.

Then there was another objection. Peking, it was said, was not like the other cities in which tramways had been established, Those other cities, Shanghai and Tientsin, were really foreign cities, built in the foreign style of wider streets and with pavements. But Peking was different. It was a Chinese city. Its streets were often too narrow for rickshas to pass each other, much less for tramcars to run.

Traffic Jams

But that wasn't all. There was talk of traffic jams, tales of the horrors known in other cities, and happily unkown in Peking. There were columns written about rush hours and crowded city streets and all the hurry and confusion.

This type of criticism was often a part of a more general criticism voiced by the people who loved Peking as an ancient city which had miraculously retained some of the color and ease of life of an age which had long since been outgrown in western lands. To these people, the very idea of tramways along the old avenues of the city was anathema. Nothing, they felt, unless it were the Legation Quarter, could be a more ghastly and anacronism than a tramcar jangling its noisy way past the Forbidden City. And more, these people insisted, it would grow progressively worse. If once tramways were accepted by Peking, it would be necessary, in the course of time to build more and more lines, to make movement about the city easier and easier, until the entire community would become honeycombed with tracks. Cars would go rushing everywhere and in all directions. All the old pailous would be torn down; the old walls destroyed, and the wonder of the royal city gone.

These protests raged for four years, all the while that the tracks were being laid, the standards erected, power house and train sheds built. There was an especially fevered spasm when the actual cars arrived to December 1922, and were stored on the ground before the Forbidden City. The people who treasured the old traditons of the walled city were aghast then.

Four Years Later

Now, however, four years later, one hears no more opposition. If the ricksha men of Peking are poorer than they were, they are not saying much about it, and they do not blame alone the tramways that have taken their fares. There has been the unprecedented rise in the price of food and of clothing. Similarly, if the Tung Tan Pailou on Hatamen Street has been destroyed, no one seems to be saying anything any more about the gap it leaves in the city's charm. And if the sight of the tramcars along the old avenues is still a shock to the eyes of the tradition lovers, they are no longer writing pieces about it to the papers or protesting about it at dinner tables. At least outwardly, they seem to have accepted the tramways as an inevitable if ugly feature of the new Peking.

Now that all the storm has died down, it is time to see what has really happened.

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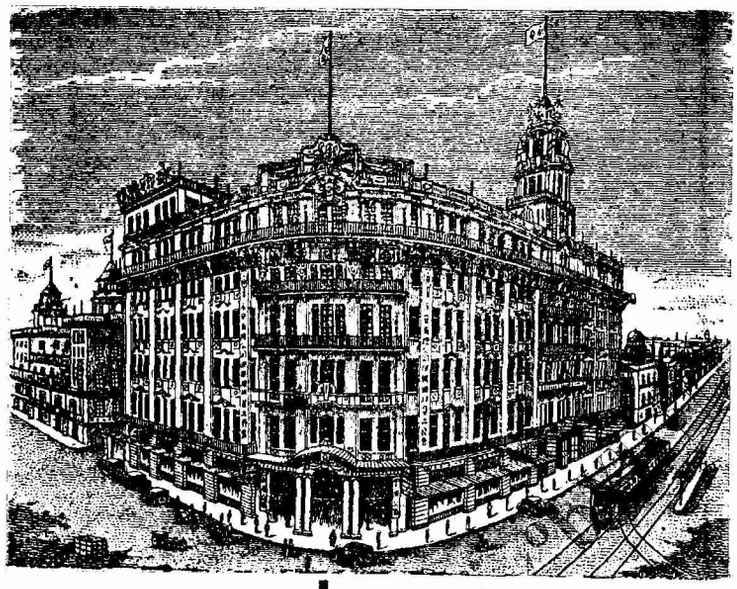

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36-288

The Proof of Figures

The first thing that is apparent is that, desirable or not, the tramways are being used in Peking Early or late, one rearely sees a car that is not crowded to the very doors. People stand on street-corners waiting for the cars, no matter how long delayed. There is a constantly increasing demand.

The figures of the company bear this out. At first there were only thirty motor cars in operation. Now, little more than a year later, there are seventy cars, including motors and trailers.

There is the added evidence of daily proceeds and statistics of passengers. It is estimated that between 55,000 and 60,000 passengers travel daily on the tramways. In the summer, when the hours are longer, from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. and when the trams seem to be used for recreation as well as for convenience, there is more travel than in the winter. Also the cars seem to be especially crowded on Sundays and holidays, indicating that they are contributing to the life of the people in more ways than merely transportation. The Chinese people of Peking seem to have accepted the tramcar.

In the matter of proceeds, the car company reports about $2000 a day or $60,000 a month. In this connection, it is interesting to note that these proceeds do not satisfy the company, which reports difficulties in finance. But this, the company claims, is due largely to the number of passengers that ride fare-free. The police and the soldiers are not required to pay, and there is a largebody of soldiers stationed in Peking, who often take up almost all the space in the cars.

Still another difficulty connected with the military forces is stated to be the interruptions that occur due to troops marching along the tram-tracks or across the tramline. Often they hold up traffic for many minutes at a time, a matter that might not have been important in the old days, but which is a growing factor among Peking tramway users who have had more than a year of training in a new habit of mind.

Rush Hours

Rush hours, one of the bogies of the men who saw the old Peking as the ideal city, do actually seem to have developed. At the present time, the morning rush comes noticably later than in western cities. It starts at 10 and ends at 12 In the evening, it runs from 4 to 7

But when it comes to the question of what the trams have done to the ricksha coolies, there are so far no such easily available statistics to be had for Peking. There are, on the other hand, statistics from Shanghai and Tientsin which seem to bear out the contention that the introduction of trams in Chinese cities brings about a greater amount of travel but not a decrease in the numbers of rickshas. Whether or not the ricksha-runner's income is less adequate than formerly, as is commonly claimed, is not shown by these figures.

Observation in Peking seems to bear out the facts shown by the figures in the accompanying table. There seems to be little doubt that the trams have been a spur to travel around the city. Many people to whom rickshas have been prohibitive as a frequent means of travel, can afford the trams.

And people have become more accustomed to moving about. But on the other hand, in the greater part of the city, travel is still possible only by rickshas or by foot.

There is the evidence of building permits. Along the lines of the trams, there has been a decided increase in the number of permits issued as compared with previous years. The easy means of travel makes heretofore inaccessible places desirable for homes and shops.

But what about traffic jams? As a matter of fact, this proves, at least for Peking, to have been an unfounded objection. The chances are that the introduction of trams into any city would operate to relieve rather than to increase traffic concentration. It has been shown that a tram takes the place of 73 rickshas, whereas it occupies only a twenty-sixth of the road space. Such a comparison seems conclusive, and it actually does seem in Peking that there is no greater crowding, if as much, on the streets than before the trams.

Of course, this still leaves the last and more subtile objection, that of the lover of the old leisurely ways of Peking. To be sure, he is not saying much these days. Nevertheless one has an idea that he is no better satisfied than he expected to be with the trams that come gonging down the streets, passing incongruously under pailous, clattering noisly past the Forbidden City, and, in general, bringing a note of business and western efficiency into lazy, leisurely old Peking The trams, to be sure, have not yet forced the widening of the narrow hutungs, so characteristic of the city. But that too, will no doubt be an inevitable development. When a city becomes accustomed to the convenience of quick, unimpeded transportation, it is not likely

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Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in Shanghai

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang Commander-in-chief of the Five Southeastern provinces, arrived in Shanghai last Monday, May 3, from Nanking to deal with the problems connected with the organization of the governmental agencies of Shanghai. The Marshal was clad in the familiar grey uniform of his troops and looked cheerful and fit. He was welcomed at the station by representatives of the local Chinese officials and F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs. Hsu Yuan Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the Taoyin and Dr. V. V. Ting accompanied the Marshal from Soochow to Shanghai.

The inauguration of the government of the Commercial Port of Shanghai of which Marshal Sun is himself the Director was held at Lunghua the morning following his arrival. Dr. V. K. Ting is the co-director of the new administrative scheme, which will include Nantao, Chapei, Pootung and Woosung and about 18 smaller towns in the immediate environs of the city. The municipal administration will be divided into six departments: Bureau of General Affairs, Finance, Public Safty Civil Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Public Works.

Much favorable comment was expressed among the Chinese at Shanghai at the Marshal's coming to this city so often. They call attention to the fact that Li Hsun and Chi Hsieh-yuan never saw Shanghai while they were at Nanking and that even Lu Yu-hsiang never came here publicly while he was Tuchun of Chekiang. Marshal Sun will probably leave Shanghai the latter part of this week.

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(*Continued from page 266*)

that such a sentimental factor as the moving back of hutung walls will be a permanent obstacle. Between them, the tramcar and the motorcar seem to be destined to bring as great a change over the face of Peking, as they have brought to other hidden corners of the world.

It is not, of course, a new phenomenon, nor unique to Peking. New means of travel are not to be defeated for many years by such things as the picturesqueness of tiny alleyways any more than they can be long checked by the romance of a gondolier on a Venetian canal.

U. S. Senate Passes Foreign Service Building Act of 1926

The United States Senate has passed the Foreign Service Building Act of 1926, according to a cable received this week by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai. The passage of the bill by the Senate practically assures the building of the new American Consulate buildings at Shanghai. It is believed that the bill was passed in essentially the same form in which it was passed in the House of Representatives on March 15, and if so it will become a law immediately upon the signature of the President. The funds will be available after July 1, 1926.

The Bill carries an appropriation of G.$10,000,000 to be allocated for foreign service buildings in the various parts of the world under the direction of the Foreign Service Buildings Commisslon, which is composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. The personnel of the Committee at the present time will therefore be the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, the Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, the Hon. Herbert Hoover, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Congressman Stephen G. Portor, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland.

Mr. Cunningham believes that the next step which should be taken is to convince the Foreign Service Buildings Commission of the importance of Shanghai, and also of the amount which should be allocated for the construction of a building here. He believes that there is a good chance of participating in the early allocation of the funds, but it is essential that every American consider it his duty to make known to his friends in the United States the importance and the needs of this port. One of the strongest arguments in favor of Shanghai is the large number of United States Government officials functioning here, the Department of State being represented by the Consulate General and the United States Court for China; the Department of Commerce by the offices of the Trade Commissioner, Registrar of the China Trads Act and United States Shipping Board Representative; the Treasury Department by the office of the Treasury Attache and the Public Health Service; and the United States Navy being represented ashore by the Navy Purchasing Office.

Oakland, Calif., Will Broadcast to World

Radio engineers and fans throughout the world will watch with interest an experiment to be made May 20 by the city of Oakland, Calif., when an attempt will be made to circle the globe by air.

A program to be broadcast at 7 o'clock a. m., eastern U. S. standard time, on May 20, will be winged through the ether without any elaborate arrangements such as featured International radio week.

Although destined particulary for the ears of the cities of the far east, the Hawaiian islands, Australia and New Zealand, it is expected that the program will be heard in South American countries and the east coast. Listeners on the east coast of America are planning to listen and expect to log the city which is the farthest west on the American continent, as many local stations will be silent at 7 a. m.

A program is designed to catch the ears of members of the Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis clubs throughout the world.

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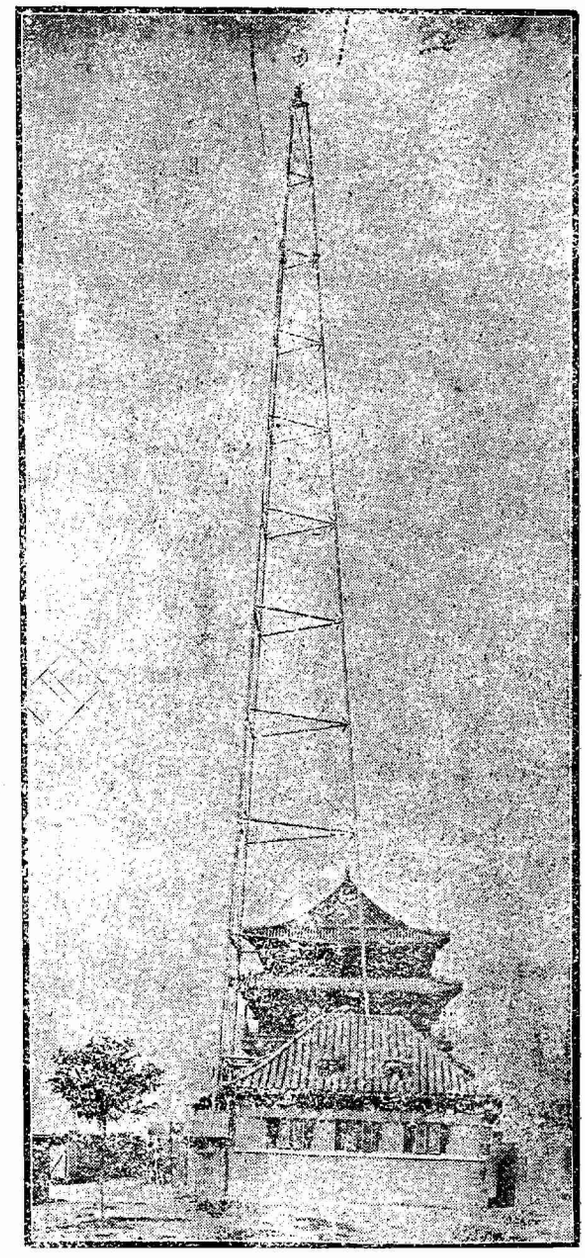

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Men and Events

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will be held on Wednesday evening, May 26 at 8 o'clock at the American Club. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner.

Dr. P.K.C. Tyau, Chinese Minister to Mexico, arrived in Shanghai last Sunday on the *Empress of Asia* from America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tyau and son and will leave Shanghai for Peking shortly.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, spoke on "The Development of Economic Resources of China" at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 59 Carter Road, Shanghai on Saturday evening, May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Omohundro returned to China on the *President Taft* last week from a holiday in the United States. Mr. Omchundro, who is with the Tobacco Products Corporation, will be attached to the Nanking office of the above company.

Rear-Admiral William W. Phelps, member of the Navy General Board at Washington, has been consigned to command the Fleet Base Force on the Pacific. Rear-Adminal Phelps, who formerly was in command of the U. S. Yangtze Patrol in China waters, is well-known in Shanghai.

The American and Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai are planning to hold a joint meeting in the rooms of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Friday evening, May 14 at 8: 15 o'clock upon which occasion a number of American industrial motion pictures will be exhibited.

Mrs. Milton D. Purdy and Miss Florence Purdy, wife and daughter of Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China, arrived in Shanghai last Monday on the Blue Flunnel steamer *Antenor*. Judge and Mrs. Purdy went to Manila on a vacation trip last February. Mrs. Purdy remained in Manila to wait for her daughter who was returning from Paris, where she had been spending the last ten months. Mrs. Purdy and Miss Purdy met in Hongkong for the trip home together.

The current or April number of the *Chinese Social and Political and Social Science Review*, contains a number of interesting articles among them, "Peaceful Means of Settling International Disputes," by Dr. Wang Chung-hui; "Business and Politics," by K. D. Stewart; "Nationalism and Culture," by Prof. R. T. Pollard; "Police Administration in Canton," by H. S. Gao; "Value of Historical Studees in Modern China," by Dr. H. F. Mac Nair; "Distinction between Local Finance in England and China," Hon. Sidney Peel; Financial Phases of China's Forelgn Trade," by Cheng Chung-Kuei.

According to the report of the Treasury Department of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway to the Ministry of Communications, the total receipts of this line in 1925 amounted to $11,753,219.62 as compared with a total expenditure of $6,138,532.66; after deducting $1,283,136 for the payment of 5 per cent interest on the capital investment the net profit was $4,381,550.96, or $19.77 for every $100 of capital investment. In spite of this profit, the Peking-Suiyuan Railway Administration had to contract a loan of $1,010,000 from five Chinese banks last year in order to pay two months' salary to the employees before the China New Year.

Dr. J. B. Fearn, for many years Resident Medical Superintendent of the Shanghai General Hospital, has been elected Medical Superintendent of new Country Hospital which is now nearing completion and which recently was donated to the Shanghai Municipality. On account of recent severe illness, Dr. Fearn is planning a short vacation up country, before taking on the strenuous work of organizing the new institution. Dr. Fearn, who has had a long and honorable service in connection with the General Hospital is to be congratulated upon his new appointment to the Country Hospital which he will superintend in addition to his present work.

The Chinese Students' Alliance of the United States has just issued a handbook which contains the names and addresses of all of the Chinese students now resident in the United States. There is an introduction by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States which states that the number of Chinese students in American colleges and universities now reaches the total of 2,500. The first organization of Chinese students in America was at the University of California in 1902 when twenty-three students met and organized the Pacific Coast Chinese Students Alliance. The meeting was held at the Congregational Church in San Francisco and included students in that city, Berkeley and Oakland. The Alliance issues a monthly magazine known as the Chinese Students Monthly, holds annual conventions and performs many other services for the Chinese students.

New Books and Publications

"Yes, Lady Saheb"

By Grace Thompson Seton. New York and London: Harper and Brothers.

To some India is a land of dreamers and occultists, while to others it is a land of poverty, ignorance and rebellion. In fact India is a land of religion and spiritual culture. She has given to the world one of the greatest religions, Buddhism, and her philosophy of Vedants is still the last word in romantic and idealist systems of philosophy. Shanker is the Prince of thinkers, and Kalidas the rival of the immortal English bard, Shakespeare. Kings renounce their thrones in India to find the truth in the silence of forests. There chastity is dearer to a woman than the wealth of the world or even her own life.

In 300 B.C. Indian culture became a world force. The only son of the Emperor Asoka renounced the throne and went as a monk to preach the doctrine of non-violence and peace in Ceylon, while a number of his father's friends were preaching the doctrine of the Great Shakyamuni Buddha in Egypt and Greece. The whole civilization of East Asia, from the Ganges to the Sumidagawa is colored with the traditions and culture of Asia. It is only in India that a poor, emaciated beggar, following strictly principles of morality is more respected than one rolling in wealth.

Sir William Jones was the first English man to introduce the beauties of Indian culture to Europe. Max Muller brought to light the lessons India could teach to Britain, while the Thundering eloquence of Swamis Vivekananda and Ram Tirtha attracted the attention of America to Indian philosophy. To-day Mahatma Gandhi incarnates the spirit of India and Rabindranath Tagore the heart and brain of India.

The book under review dipicts some phases of Indian life in a very fascinating manner. The life of the viceroy in his palace at Delhi, the excitement of a tiger hunt, the architectural beauties of Jeypore and Taj, the tricks of mango growing and snake charming, the conversations with Mahatma Gandhi and the Jagat Guru, are described in a most interesting manner.

The author admires the British raj in India and pays a high tribute to the administrative skill of Lord Reading. But she puts her finger on a sore spot when she makes the following remarks which the reviewer also endorces:—

"But there is one shadow of British rule which is an irritant to Indian pride, which, it would seem to Cinderella, might be eliminated. It is the attitude of superiority shown to Indians by the lesser officials of the Service....It is the superior airs of the petty-minded in the lower grades of the Service who seem to do so much mischief, especially since the Great War.....When the Gandhi movement was at its height, one Bombay gentleman of wealth and distinction who had supported the Government liberally during the War was thrown out of a first class railway carriage by a newly arrived "temporary" British officer, because that worthy wished to occupy the carriage (which he had not reserved) without the company of "dirty black men."

The book contains many good illustrations. Fine photos of Indian life and the famous men and women are found in this book. A very good photo of Mahatma Gandhi and his wife adorns the book, and the copy of the picture of an Indian widow is a work of considerable artistic merit.

The girlhood of modern India is still little known in the West. The author furnishes a good material for the study of it in the book.

India is progressing, socially and educationally, and fatalism which came to India with the Moslim invasions is giving place to self-reliance.

The most beautiful portion of the book, according to the reviewer, is the dedication to God Ganesha which shows how well the author understands India.

April 28, 1926 H. P. Shastri

Three Books on the East

"American Relations with China" The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, pp 198.

"China, An Analysis" By Frank J. Goodnow; Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, pp. 279.

"West of the Pacific" By Ellsworth Huntington Charle's Sons, New York-London 1925, pp. 453. Pr. G $4.50.

The first listed of these three books is a Report of the Conference held at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, September 17-20, 1925. The second on the list is largely the result of a series of lectures delivered in America in 1917 by the President of Johns Hopkins who during parts of the years 1913 acted as "Adviser" to President Yuan Shih-kai. The third is a chatty travel book by the distinguished geographer of Yale University who here steps off the pedestal of higher learning and scientific achievement to tell very ordinary mortals in a very ordinary way how extraordinarily the people on "the other side" appear to live. All three books are fitted rather for the American (or Europeans) who has never tasted nor seen the Orient than for those of the foreign barbarians who have resided or travelled even for a short time in the Far East.

The Report of the Johns Hopkins Conference on China and America has much material of interest and value; unfortunately, however, it is in a somewhat inchoate and undigested form, and, quite naturally, the various papers and remarks are of varying degrees of importance. The conference itself was entirely unofficial, and was made up of those who knew at best little about China and who were willing to do what they could to help "solve China's problem." There were special papers and discussions on such topics as Extraterritoriality, the industrial situation, the missionary, and the problem of foreign relations of China. In some cases after-conference reports and findings were made. At one time Dr. P. W. Kuo was catechised on his native land; one of his answers is of more than passing interest: Q. What steps are being taken to enforce labor and humanitarian laws thoughout China? Ans. As far as I know, the new labor laws that have been promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce are being applied throughout China, with the exception of the treaty ports." (!) The poor treaty ports came in for some hard whacks, but fortunately Mr. J. J. Keegan was present to say a few kind words. The tone of the conference was not entirely determined, however, by such questions and answers as the one cited. Certain valuable material not always easily accessible will be found in this volume, although it is not one for specialists.

President Goodnow's book *China An Analysis* is in eight chapters and deals in an interesting and often times valuable if weeping manner with these topics: Physical characteristics and origins, economic China, intelletual China, Philosophical China, Social China, Political China, Modern China, and Future China. The book is much better than one might expect from such a manner of approach; at the same time it is not as good as one might hope from a scholar and administrator of the experience and reputation of President Goodnow. The study is entirely too general in scope to bother with factual details. It claims only to be an analysis and not a description: it is doubtful, however, how valuable an analysis without a presentation of more facts than those presented by Dr. Goodnow is to the average American reader whose ignorance of China is appalling. Nevertheless this easy and interesting approach to the "China Problem" will probably help many to go into the study of other "heavier" and more authoritative works on the subject.

As for Professor Huntington's work—this was apparently written for the benefit of people "back home" who, like the father of Mr. J. O. P. Bland, ask for "something lighter." A scholar is always faced with the problem of writing books learned enough *not* to be read, and satisfying his soul—and his face among those who "know," and writing

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nice, interesting, chatty books which the democratic masses can readily understand but which do not satisfy the writer himself. Dr. Huntington has tried to do both. The student and general reader now has his choice: he may read Dr. Huntington's learned and valuable geographical works or he can jog along in this book and count with the author the number of rickshaws and running noses on a specified length of roadway in Japan. We learn on p. 50 that "the average woman in Japan is far more free and happy than in China"—although we do not know how the author learned this. We learn with satisfaction that by the time the author reached Nikko he "had already gotten to the point where (he) found (himself) bowing low to Europeans"—and, we hope, to Japanese. Probably by that time he had stayed in several Japanese inns which, among other points of charm, have low doorways. Although Japanese food was "a little tasteless" it is "not at all bad." Nikko itself he found "lovely" as have so many foreigners, but unlike most foreigners he found the efforts of the caretakers to "extract money...painfully obvious." It is clear that he should have chosen his guide with more discretion. It is a "nice" book but for travelgues one prefers Stoddard, and for *geograply*, Huntington.

News from Central China

General Chang Ching-yao, former Tuchun of Hunan, is now visiting Hankow in connection with politics, having interviewed various leaders of the Chihli faction in Hankow. General Chang arrived in Hankow in company with his family.

The Hankow Chinese Volunteer Company is inviting its friends to a smoking concert to be held in the Chinese Merchants Club on Saturday evening, May 1. Many Chinese and foreigners are expected to be present at the function.

Hu Tsu-shun, a former member of the Chinese Parliament, has been appointed Chief of the Hupeh Government Wine and Tobacco Bureau. Mr. Hu assumed his new duties on Monday.

At the annual general meeting of ratepayers of the Special District held on Friday, April 23,the following gentlemen were elected Councillors of the Administration for the municipal year 1926-7:— A. E. Marker, P. A. S. Sabatin, W. S. Dupree, Chow Sing-tong, Tong Long-shan and Y. C. Yuen. Mr. T. L. Shum is the Director of the Administration and Chairman of the Municipal Council.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has issued a lengthy circular declaring that after various tests, the silver dollars coined and circulated by the Government Mint at Nanchang, Kiangsi, bearing the date 10th year of the Republic, are found to contain an insufficient percentage of silver. While the government authorities are taking steps to prevent its influx into this province, the local merchants are asked to regard them as bad money and help drive them out of the market here.

Authentic news has reached Hankow to the effect that K. M. Wilhelm, of the Liebenzeller Mission, Hung-kiang, has been kidnapped by bandits while on a visit to Kienyang, one of their out-stations. Dr. Eitel, the head of the Mission, has communicated the matter to General Yao-one of the many reformed bandit chiefs at Yuanchow and as a deputation is already on the way to Mr. Wilhelm's captors there is every possibility of a speedy release.

Local tea merchants have already purchased large quantities of the new season's crop but are unable to transport it to Hankow owing to the recent out-break of hostilities in Hunan. For this reason, these merchants are attempting to persuade certain foreign firms in Hankow to loan them their flags so that these may be flown on the junks used for bringing the tea to Hankow.

It is reported that Count Uchida, formerly Foreign Minister and once Acting Premier of Japan who is now the president of the Dojinkai (Tung Ren Hwei), accompanied by six other prominent persons, will arrive at Hankow to-day. The chief object of his visit is to inspect conditions of Tung Ren Hwei Hospital which is under the management of the Dojinkai.

The committee of the Model District of the Chinese City, which is situated just behind the British Concession, have decided upon buying a motor fire engine and are already reported to have placed an order for it with a British firm. The cost of the engine is said to be about Tls. 20,000. Tseng Wu-chu of the Bank of Communications has been nominated to be in charge of the purchase.

A very grave situation has now developed at the Hunan-Hupeh border, where the forces of General Yeh Kai-ching have been concentrating during the past week for the

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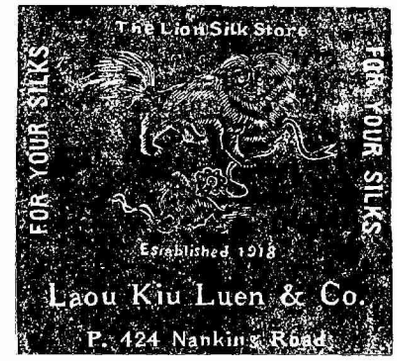

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purpose of launching an attack against the troops of General Tang Sen-chi, the present military ruler at Changsha. According to reports received from local military headquarters last night, hostilities have already begun at Changteh and Pingkiang and severe fighting is expected to take place today. General Yeh Kai-ching, who has been appointed by Marshal Wu Pei-fu as Commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Forces against Tang, is reported to have re-entered Yochow. General Tang has also left Changsha for the front to direct military operations against his enemies.

A new organization is reported to have been formed by the students of the leading government schools in Wuchang with the object of discussing Chinese national politics. The pronounced object of the society, which has several hundred members, is to fight against foreign aggressors, to eliminate national traitors, to safeguard the rights of the people and to protect the independence of the Republic. It is understood that the organization will publish a weekly magazine which will contain articles on purely political subjects.

Rev. Earl A. Hoose of Kiukiang has accepted for a period of two or three months the Honorary Executive Secretaryship of the Kiangsi International Famine Relief Committee. Mr. Hoose came to Nanchang April 19 to take over the duties of the office, and also to plan a campaign for raising funds for relief of the stricken area in Northern Kiangsi. Last year's drought caused a failure of crops in many sections, and the people have returned to their homes to plant their fields after a winter of begging. But so far the spring rains have held off and may not come which would prevent the farmers from planting their rice. If this condition continues, the result will be horrible.

C. F. Wang, Chinese General Manager of the Fuchung Corporation has been appointed Pacification Commissioner to Shensi by Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Mr. Wang is one of the founders of the Chung Yuan Mining Company and the Fu Chung Corporation. He is a member of the Parliament and a member of the Committee for the Drafting of the National Constitution. In addition to his political and business activities, he is the President of the Shanghai College at Woosung which he founded about 20 years ago and towards the support of which the Fu Chung Corporation has been making an annual contribution of $20,000 for the last ten years. Mr. Wang has made arrangements to leave Hankow on May 1.

Hankow, April 30, 1926.

The Week in the Far East

During the week under review the "Allied" commanders have been lining up their spheres of influence and power in the Peking area; rumors of peace between the Kuominchun and the Allies are heard; the Honan-Hupeh trouble is assuming more serious aspects and the W. W. Yen Cabinet government appears a certainty.

After his many refusals Dr. W.W. Yen has agreed to form a new Cabinet and will assume the Foreign portfolio in addition. This latter post, however, is contradicted by a later report to the effect that Dr. Wellington Koo would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. A tentative personel of the new Cabinet is expected to be announced as follows:

Premier, and possibly Foreign Minister, W. W. Yen; War, Li Ching-lin; Finance, Chang Ying-hua; Home, Li Chi-chen; Navy, Lu Hsi-kuei; Agriculture and Commerce, Yang Wen-kai or Li Peng-yang; Justice, Lu Wen-kan; Education, Chang I-lin and Communications, Yeh Kung-cho or Chang Chih-tan.

It is said that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has veered slightly from his orginal political viewpoint and seems to be agreeable to Dr. Yen as premier. However, this report cannot be taken as authentic in face of what was learned from Fengtien authorities after General Chang Hsueh liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, arrived in Peking from Mukden on May 3. This information stated that the Fengtien leaders had decided to recommend Gen. Li Chin-lin to be the future premier and to form a new cabinet. This arrangement, it is stated, in made in a three-fold purpose:

To undermine the proposed Regent Cabinet of Dr. W. W. Yen and consequently to keep themselves from being thought as recognizing Marshal Tsao Kun's Constitution.

To give a definite post to General Li, who should be compensated with an important position as at present he has none.

To express their friendship to Gen. Li and also their respect to Marshal Wu Pei-fu as the latter has a friendship for the ex-Tupan of Chihli.

The quieting down of the military situation has naturally turned the attention of the Fengtien and allied leaders to the political side and in spite of the fact that they all deny that they have any interest in the political situation, various military-political conferences are being held constantly at Peking. At the present time, according to the *North China Star* (Tientsin), the political tsops likely to be followed will be something like this:

Marshal Tsao Kun, former President of China, is expected to announce his resignation from his position and

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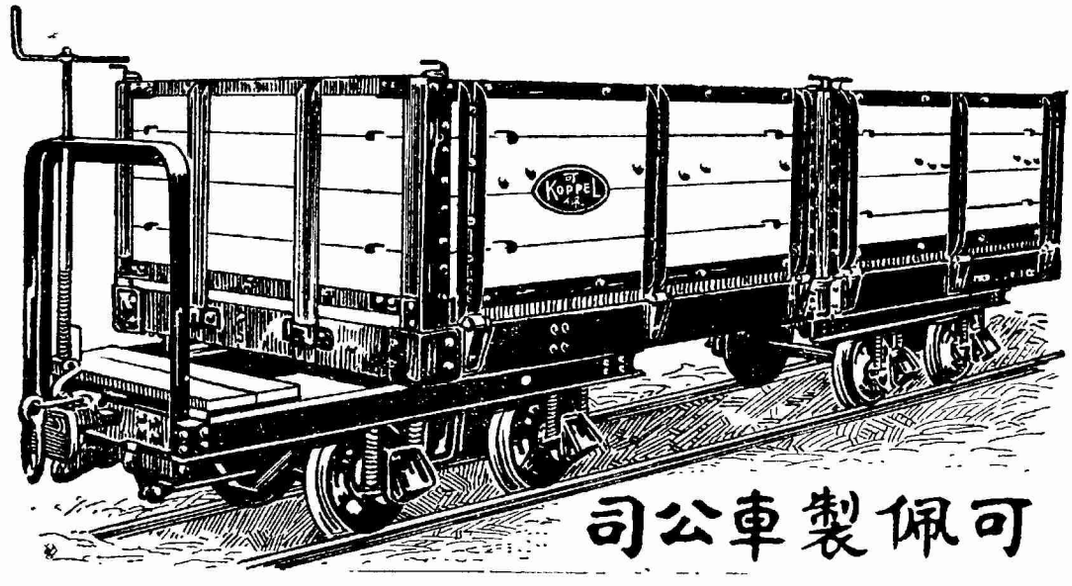

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retirement from the political stage, calling at the same upon the Cabine texisting in October 1924 to take over the executive duties and responsibilities. The Cabinet existing in October 1924—that is, before the coup d'Etat by Marshal Feng—is the Yen Cabinet. As soon the Yen Cabinet is revived, he will revive the Parliament, amend the Permanent Constitution, and proceed to elect the next President of China. If Dr. Yen insists that he will not have anything to do with the political reorganization, he will be called at least to issue a new Mandate, appointing a new Premier to take his place. He can resign immediately after this step is taken.

One of the reasons to revive the Yen cabinet is that it can be revived without a new Mandate, In other words, it does not need to be appointed again.

Kuominchun Desire a Truce

The "Allied generals now in Peking are showing some concern over the conduct of their troops. They have given repeated assurances to the people that law and order will be maintained. Although it was announced before the fall of Peking that the Fengtien troops would not be allowed to enter the Capital, it seems that the temptation was too great for the Fengtien leaders to put troops in the Capital before Marshal Wu Pei-fu had time to secure a hold upon the city. Now that they are in control of Peking it is hardly in keeping with their policy to relinquish their hold voluntary. They have announced their intention to push the Kuominchun and if this be true, the occupation of Peking is probably necessary. But it seems that this policy is not as feasible as the placing of an army between the First Kuominchun and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, with the view of preventing the latter from gaining control of the defeated army.

That peace between the Allied and Kuominchun forces may be effected within a short time as a consequence of the overtures make be the former to the Mukden leaders is brought out in a Japanese news agency (Nippon Dempo-United) report to the effect that the Nationalists offer to lay down their arms on certain conditions. Generals Chang Chih-chiang and Lee Ming Chung of the Kuominchun are reported to be responsible for the peace move while General Lu Ching-lin is not in favor of it.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has decided to consider the terms offered by the Nationalist general and has instructed his son, General Chang Hsueh-liang, to remain in Peking for a few days longer for that purpose. The conditions made by the Nationalists were:

1. Lu Chung-lin shall retire with his personal safety guaranteed.
2. The National army shall announce its opposition to Communism and combat Bolshevism.
3. Suiyuan and Kansu shall be assigned to the National army as its domain.

A rumor is put in circulation to the effect that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has telegraphically appealed to Moscow from Kalgan asking for assistance. But this story appears to have been circulated by the National army to promote peace.

Soviet Help Rumored

The Mukden army originally contemplated pursuing the National army to Kalgan via Nankao to ease the distribution of domains among leaders of the Mukden army and to remove the cause of future troubles. But of late it has been persistently rumored that the Soviet authorities were planning to organize four divisions in outer Mongolia of Russians, Chinese and Mongols to reinforce the National army, in view of close relations between the Nationalists and the Soviets. It was also reported that the Soviet authorities were trying to strengthen these forces by supplying arms and munitions. Mukden army leaders are, therefore, now inclined to accept the National army's peace terms.

Information emanating form a reliable source confirms the above survey, and asserts that the Mukden army has resolved to accept the National army's peace terms.

The new masters in Peking seem to be determined to stamp out any tendency toward communism or Bolshevism. Several newspapers which espoused the cause of the Kuominchun have been suspended and Shao Piao-ping, editor and proprietor of the *Ching Pao* was court martialed and shot by order of the 2nd. Army of the Fengtien troops (General Chang chung-chang's troops). It was announced that Mr. Shao was found guilty of propagating communism and being a Bolshevik agent, having nothing to do with his pro-Kuominchun sympathy. The *Ching Pao* will, however, be permitted to resume publication provided the successor guarantees that the paper will henceforth cease communistic propaganda.

Tariff Conference Still Functions

Although there has been persistent reports that the Tariff Conference suspended its work on April 26 and 27 as a result of the present chaotic political situation in Peking, inquiries in reliable quarters stamp these reports as groundless. "It is pointed out in Chinese circles", says a *Kuo Wen* dispatch in

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Refuses Premier Post

Mr. W. W. YEN

Former Prime Minister; Member Chinese Delegation to Tariff Conference, who is being urged by Marshal Wu Pei-fu to reconsider his refusal to accept the premier portfolio and to organize a temporary Cabinet.

the *Peking Daily News*, "that the Customs Conference is concerned with questions affecting the interests of China but not those of one particular party or faction. Take for example, the 2.5% surtax. Even if an agreement is reached at once as to the date on which this surtax should be enforced, it does not mean that the proceeds therefrom will be available to the Government. On the contrary, the money will remain in the hands of the Customs, to be handed over to the Government for the creation of a sinking fund to compensate the provinces for the losses resulting from the abolition of the likin, as soon as a new tariff treaty is signed. This shows how ridiculous are the ideas of those who think that as soon as the Tariff Conference is successfully concluded a large sum of money will be at once made available to the Government.

"Again, such important issues as tariff autonomy for China and the abolition of the likin have been settled. What remain to be solved are the custody of the customs funds, the reorganizations of the Customs and the consolidation of China's foreign obligations. All these are for the experts on both sides to thresh out, and since the Chinese experts are permanent officials whose positions are not affected by the change of government, they can continue their discussions with the foreign experts.

"As regards opinion in foreign circles, it is said that the majority of foreign delegates favor the continuation of the conference. They say that the demand for tariff autonomy and the abolition of the likin is the unanimous aspiration of the Chinese people and that to suspend the conference at its present stage when most of the major issues have been settled would not only be a waste of time and money but would undo all the work which has been done toward conciliation the Chinese people."

Why Chang Wants Karakhan Recalled

It is reported now that Marshal Chang Tso-lin demanded the recall of M. Karakhan with the support of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The publication by the Mukden Central Diplomatic Bureau of letters and notes exchanged with the Soviet Consulate at Harbin has caused not a little sensation in Manchuria. The demand for the recall of an Embassador, especiall if made publicly as did Marshal Chang, is a rare occurance and obviously must be made on solid grounds. According to information from Mukden, published by the *Japan Advertiser*, Marshal Chang Tso-lin was long ago displeased with Karakhan's activity and incriminated him especially with:

(1) Systematic attempts of bribery of Chinese Government officials; (2) communistic propaganda and organization of student and other political movements in China, especially in Honan Province; (3) support of Feng Yu-hsiang and supplying him with arms—steamer Oleg case; (4) appointment of undesirable diplomatic representatives so unfitted for their posts that they had to be placed under criminal police surveillance—Vice-Consul Levin's case; (5) interference in China's interior affairs, even as far as demands for the appointment or dismissal of high Chinese Government officials.

This last happened during the January conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway, when Karakhan demanded the dismissal of General Chang Huan-tsian, Governor of the Special Zone.

Willing to Co-operate

The Mukden authorities do not seem to attach great importance to the whole matter and feel confident that the Soviet Government could easily find a new representative who would co-operate, in the establishing of friendly relations between the two countries.

In this respect Mukden greatly approves of the appointment of Seebriakov and Savrassov to the Chinese Eastern Railway and of their conciliatory policy.

The local authorities point out that China is quite willing to work together with the U. S. S. A., but that in the matter of Karakhan their position was quite firm and definitive, and that if Soviet diplomats instead of friendly co-operation will busy themselves with the fermenting of a Bolshevist uprisings in China they will meet with strong resistance on the part of Mukden.

From the Chinese Press

The following news items pertaining chiefly to Chinese affairs are taken from the reports of the (Chinese) Kuo Wen News Agency and the (Japanese) Toho News Agency.

Shanghai, April 24—The Directors of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held today decided to assume responsibility for refunding loans negotiated in June, 1925 in connection with the May 30 troubles.

Shanghai, April 24—The British Boxer Indemnity Commission, apparently has decided not to proceed to Canton as originally planned, but to proceed to the North. This action was due to the report that the Canton Government would not welcome the Commission as an official body, but would only welcome the members as individuals.

Hankow, April 24—That Marshal Wu Pei-fu has definitely decided to clean up the situation in Hunan Province prior to proceeding to the North is indicated in the drive started by Gen. Yeh Kai-cheng against General Tang Sun-tse, since his coup d'etat against Government Chao Heng-ti, has been supporting the Canton or Kuomintang party, against Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Mukden, April 24—The question of the reorganization of the Harbin Municipal Council, following the ousting of the Russian members of the Council, is now being considered by General Chang Huan-hsing, tupan of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is reported that the plan which the Chinese have under consideration includes a Municipal Council composed of eight Chinese and one foreigner and a City Assembly to consist of 37 members, 30 of whom are to be Chinese and 7 foreigners.

Tokyo, April 24—The well known Chinese actor, "Little" Yang Yueh loh, has been engaged to broadcast Chinese music from the Tokyo Broadcasting Station.

Shanghai, April 24.—Dr. H. Nogaoka, director of the Treaty Bureau of the Japanese Government, arrived here on his way to Peking by way of Hankow.

Hongkong, April 25.—General Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Kuomintang forces, according to reports from Canton, suddenly dispatched troops to the so-called Peace Preservation Bureau, disarmed the troops there and appointed General Li Chang-tah as commander in charge. The action is supposed to have been aimed at Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mukden, April 26.—In its plans to control the situation in Mongolia, it is reported here that the Soviet Government has announced plans for extensive railroad construction centering at Urga with connections with the Trans-Siberian Railway. The cost of construction is to be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000 Chinese currency.

Peking, April 27.—The Extraterritoriality Commission, according to announcement today, will hold a special session on May 5 for the purpose of deciding upon a tour of the

provinces for an inspection of the courts and administration of justice.

Peking, April 27.—Drastic steps instituted by the Fengtien forces against Communists in the Peking area has caused a panic in newspaper and educational circles. It is reported that most of the responsible Chinese editors have fled to the Legation Quarter for safety and that many professors in the Government University, including the president, Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, have also gone to the Legation Quarter for protection.

Peking, April 28.—Chinese bankers in Peking are reported to have refused a loan of $2,000,000 to General Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien commander in Shantung, who participated in the driving of the Kuominchun troops from Peking.

Shanghai, April 29.—With reference to the plans for organizing the Special Administrative Area about Shanghai which was decided upon by the Peking Government in 1925 upon the recommendation of the Chinese commercial interests at Shanghai, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu is expected in Shanghai shortly to make the arrangements. Dr. V. K. Ting, has been appointed "Huaipan" or co-director to serve under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang who has assumed the office of director general. The government of the special area will consist of (1) Department of General Affairs; (2) Department of Foreign Affairs; (3) Department of Civil Affairs; (4) Department of Peace Preservation; (5) Engineering Department; (6) Department of Finance.

Shanghai, April 29.—With reference to the proposal of a company to establish an airplane service about Shanghai to be known as the First Dutch Air Company, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu, has issued instructions that there must be no flying over the area occupied by the Shanghai Arsenal.

Shanghai, April 29.—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who has been traveling between Shanghai and Hankow with frequent stop-overs at Nanking to visit Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu, has departed for Hankow for another interview with Marshal Wu Pei-fu before proceeding northward to assume office as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Government.

Shanghai, April 29.—Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, departed for Canton on the *President Taft*.

Hankow, April 30.—The Japanese have dispatched two gunboats to Yochow in Hunan Province owing to the disturbed situation.

Hankow, April 30.—Members of the old Parliament who were responsible for the election of Marshal Tsao Kun as President and who subsequently were ousted on the grounds of having accepted bribes, are preparing to proceed to Peking.

Shanghai, May 1—Jabin Hsu, former assistant and Chinese editor of *The China Press* and a director of the Chinese Ratepayers Association of Shanghai, has proceeded to Peking. He has been authorized by the Ratepayers Associotion to discuss with the Chinese Government the question of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, the Ratepayers Association demanding representation in proportion to the amount of taxes paid instead of the three Chinese members, which the foreign taxpayers of Shanghai recently decided upon. In addition to this matter, Mr. Hsu will also discuss with the Government the matter of the rendition of the International Mixed Court.

Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province, May 1—Southern Shantung Province is being harassed by a band of bandits calling themselves the "Red Spear Society."

Peking, May 1—Dr. W. W. Yen, apparently has decided to accept the Premiership, declaring that he will be responsible only during the transitional period until a permanent goverment is constituted.

Peking, May 2—Y. Miake, Japanese expert attached to the Japanese Delegation on the Extraterritorial Commission, has departed for Tokyo for a conference with the Japanese Government.

Peking, May 2—General Feng Yu-hsiang, former head of the Kuomin chun, has arrived at Verkneuvinsk on his way to Moscow and Germany.

Peking, May 2—General Wang Huai-ching, Marshal Wu Pei-fu's appointee has assumed command of the troops in the metropolitan area.

Shanghai, May 2—May First passed off quietly in Shanghai as a result of extra precutions taken by the police in the various districts.

Hankow, May 2—Owing to the support given to the movement against the pro-Cantonese forces under Gen. Tang Sun-tze, it is reported that the Hunan situation soon may be settled to the satisfaction of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. General Tang has concentrated his forces at Changsha, the capital of the province and although fighting appears inevitable, peace movements are in progress.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 22th.	Sale Price April 29th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity April 29th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101	101⅛	7.85
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	96⅞	99	7.60
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101½	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	98¾	6.10
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	102⅞	103	6.75
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101¼	101½	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	97½	97⅝	7.20
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	85⅞	85	4.71
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	85	85½	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99¼	99¼	7.10
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95¾	95⅞	7.40
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96¼	97	6.20
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94⅞	95	6.55
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98	97⅝	6.20
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	97½	98	7.70
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94½	94⅜	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of NewYork.

Three Foreigners Implicated In Alleged Arms Swindle at Tientsin

T. MacGowan, a British subject, has been charged by the British Consular Court in Tientsin with fradulent intent in receiving from one Huang Shih-ien the sum of $41,500 claiming that for this sum he could deliver 300 army rifles. He was bound over for trial in the Tientsin Consular Court. MacGowan pleaded not guilty.

MacGowan, in company with James B. Underwood, an American citizen, business manager of *Peking at Play*, was arrested in Chefoo upon the instructions of the Tientsin authorities. The sum of $21,000 was found in their possession when they were arrested and according to a report in the *North China Star* a further sum of $14,000 was found deposited in a Tientsin bank.

During the first hearing Huang Shih-lien, a military advisor to Tupan Chang Chung-Chang of Shantung, testified that he had been put in touch with Underwood through a friend and that Underwood said that he had 1,500 rifles for sale. Later he went to Underwood's house to see a sample of the rifle and there met Sergeant Miller, of the 15th U.S. Infantry, who was presented as the principle. Miller said that if the Tupan wanted to see a sample of the rifle he would have to put up $1,000 as deposit, which was done. He testified that Miller took the sample rifle in an automobile and they drove to the Tupan's yamen.

The following day, he declared, he was summoned by the Tupan, who told him that the rifle was satisfactory. He then went to Underwood's house to conclude the deal, taking with him $40,500, which was counted over by Underwood and MacGowan. They told him, he said, that Miller (the principle) was "out" to prepare the cargo for delivery. MacGowan told him that the cargo was worth much more than $40,500 and that if he handed over the money he (MacGowan) would act as quarantor. Huang Shih-lien then testified that he asked for a receipt in the name of the Robinson Piano Company, of which MacGowan was manager. The three then went to the piano company and MacGowan typed out a receipt and both Underwood and MacGowan signed it. He then turned over the money to them.

After the rifles were failed to be delivered at 2 o'clock the following day as agreed, Huang Shih-lein became uneasy and after futile attempts to find either Underwood or MacGowan, notified the police. The arrest at Chefoo followed. MacGowan is free on $2,000 bail.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 28, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Although today's London Bar Silver quotations, 29½d. spot and 29 1/16d. twa months forward only show a rise of 1/16d. in the spot price since this day last week, the silvermarket has fluctuated considerably; the lowest price reached was 29 3/16d and the highest 29⅜d. Our official T/T rate on London is ⅜d. highet at 2/10⅝d. The local exchange market has been more active, speculators sold freely, chiefly Yen, in the earlier part of the week and contributed largely in making a firm market. At the close the is earier, though somewhat uncertain. The following rates for Gold remittances, early delivery, are available. Sterling T/T 2/10⅜d., G$ T/T 70½, Yen 67½.

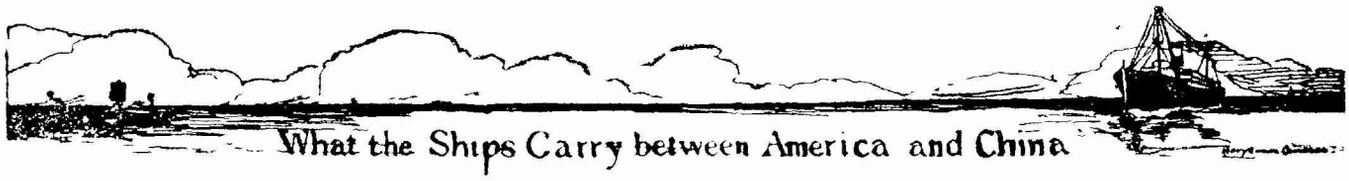
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls 70,551,000 an increase of Tls. 899,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 67,470,000 an increase of $ 190,000.
Estimated value Tls. 119,129,000 as against Tls. 101,253,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March	Thurs. April 22	Fri. Apr. 23	Saturday Apr. 24	Mon. Apr. 26	Tues. Apr. 27	Wednesday April 28
Bk's selling rates		*opening* 2/10 1/16 *closing* 2/10 3/16	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/11.962		2/10⅛	2/10¼	2/10½	2/10¾	2/10⅝
O/Dfits. ,,	—	2/10 5/16	2/10 4/16	2/10 5/16	2/10 6/16	2/10 3/8	2/10 1/16
4m/s ,,	—	2,10¼ 2,10⅜	2/10⅜	2/10½	2/10¾	2/11	2/10⅝
T/T India	197.852	191 190½	190½	191⅓	193½	194½	193⅜
T/T France	2,025.370	2075 2070	2070	2050	2080	2095	2100
T/T N. Y.	72.620	69⅜ 69⅞	69⅛	69½	70	70 1/2	70¼
T/T Hong	77.986	77⅜ 77⅝	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77¼	77¼
T/T Japan	62.759	68¼ 68½	68½	68¼	67½	67	67¾
T/T Batavia	180.185	172 171	171½	172	173 1/4	174½	173¾
T/T Strats	80.662	82 82½	82¼	81¾	81¼	80½	80⅞
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L., Cred. D/A	3/0.826	2/11 1/8 2/11 2/11 3/8	2/11⅛	2/11⅜	2/11⅝	2/11¾	2/11⅜
4m/s ,, D/P	—	2/11¼	2/11⅜	2/11⅝	2/11⅞	3/0	3/0
4m/s ,, D/A	3/1.201	2/11 7/16	2/11 7/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,110.370	2/11 6/16 2160 2150	2150	2140	2170	2185	2190
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.444	71⅜ 71	71	71½	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 1/4
4m/s ,, Does	—	71½ 71¼	71⅛	71¾	72 1/8	72⅜	72½

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 26	April 27	April 28
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	29 1/16	29 3/16	29 1/8	29⅝	29⅜	29½
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.63¼	G.$.63	G.$.63⅛	G.$.64	G $.64	G.$.63⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	330.20	329.10	325.90	323.50	326.20	327.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.75	71.70	71.775	71.725	71.675	71.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4%	4⅛%	3½%	4½%	4⅜%	4%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 145.63
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, 4 ,,	4 5/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2⅝
,, 6 ,,	4¼%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11⅜



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thoutands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Mar. Customs Rate Tls. 1.22 equal Gold $1

S. S. Argun Maru, March 27.

To San Francisco.

Tallow, Vegetable	Pls.	715

To Los Angles.

Oil, Tea.....	,,	71
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	4 9

To Houston.

Hair, Human.....	,,	47

To St. Pedro.

Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,342

To New York.

Antimony, Crude.....	,,	252
,, Regulus ...	,,	1,680
Brassware	,,	31
Camphor, Crude.....	,,	100
Seed, Sesamam.....	,,	420
Tungsten Ore	,,	1,260
Woodware	,,	11
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	15,976

S. S. Tenyo Maru, March 29.

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Wild, other Ports		
Bls. 50.....	Pls.	50.20
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.95
,, Pongees, Honan..	,,	3 33
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	138
Beef, Fresh	,,	23
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		145

To Whitehall

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports..Bls. 50	Pls.	50.00

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai Bls. 5	,,	5 05

To Philade'phia.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai Bls 10	,,	10.13
,, other Ports		
Bls. 30.....	,,	24.00
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1 012

To Boston

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai....Bls. 11	,,	35.82
Hair, Goat.....	,,	18
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	182

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 25	,,	25.75
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai Bls.120	,,	119.66
,, other Ports ,, 473	,,	383 00
Yellow, S'hai Bls. 65	,,	65.03
,, H'kow ,, 15	,,	14.76
,, other Ports ,, 37	,,	6 21
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai Bls. 1	,,	1.80
,, otherPorts ,, 99	,,	60 36
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	17.27
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		1,098

S. S Empress of Russia, April 1.

To Washington.

Skins, Goat Untanned	Pls.	866

To Providence.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports,..Bls. 80	,,	100

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	100

To Glens Falls.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai ....Bls 1	,,	1 30
Other Ports.. ,, 240	,,	273 00

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai Bls. 35	,,	34 29

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai Bls. 230	,,	227 59
,, otherPorts ,, 88	,,	71.95
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 130.....	,,	131.31
Tea, Black, Shanghai..	,,	2
Brassware	,,	18
Jute	,,	506
Straw Braid, Fancy....	,,	8
Skins, Wild Cat.....	Pcs.	5,060
,, Lamb	,,	9,535
,, Mouffion, Un-		
tanned	,,	5,000
,, Squirrel	,,	40,000
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		12,832

S. S. Shunko Maru. April 1. from U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw..Bls 700	Pls.	578
Pitch	,,	19,245
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	8,563
Wax, Paraffin.	,,	1,572
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls		654,480
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	83,164

S. S. Silverfir, April 1. from U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth.....	Yds.	1,588
Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	5,513
Leadfoil and Tinfoil....	,,	817
Paper Coated	,,	1,335
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,225
Bedsteads	Pcs.	4
Leather, Cloth	,,	6

S. S. President Madison, April 1.

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Moist ..	Pls.	563
Fire-crackers	,,	15
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	36,000
Littysols.....	,,	3,920
Mattings Straw.....	Yds.	2,000

To Charleston

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	41

To St. Louis

Nutgalls	,,	972

To Houston.

Tea, Black, Shanghai..	,,	3

To Boston.

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai....Bls 22	,	68.35
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	25

To White Hall.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports..Bls. 86	,,	450

To Cleveland.

Water Chestnuts, Fresh	,,	90

To Chicago.

Chinaware, Coarse	,,	29

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature:		
While, S'hai, Bls.40	Pls.	40.33
,, other Ports,		
Bls. 50	,,	40 00
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports..Bls. 16	,,	51.33
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	0.91
,, ,, Shantung	,,	6.00
,, Piece Goods.....	,,	2.80
Tea Black, Shanghai..	,,	5
Brassware.....	,,	27
Fire-crackers	,,	20
Hair, Human.....	,,	100
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	130
,, Sheep's, ,,	,,	14
Lichees, Dried	,,	23
Skins, Marmot.....	Pcs.	45,207
,, Lamb.....	,,	5,764
,, Kid	,,	2,127
,, Moufflon.....	,,	2,000
,, Rabbit	,,	2,028

S. S. West Kader, April 5. from U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	331
Milk, Evaporated	,,	294
Newspapers, Old	,,	210
Paper, Printing	,,	2,941
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary		
Sawn.....Sup. ft.		2,050,680
Softwood, Merchant-		
able.....	,,	152,786

S. S. Memphis City, April 6. from U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,200	Pls.	4,147
Iron Pipes	,,	287
Iron Sheets.....	,,	1,811
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets.....	,,	666
Wire Shorts.....	,,	840
Tinned Plates.....	,,	17,053
Steel, Bamboo	,,	3,156
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	,,	1,774
Paper, Coated	,,	2,672
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,107
,, Prepared	,,	4
Cigarettes.....	Mille	60

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Since writing our last week's report, our market experienced a further decline of about one tael per picul from the level ruling during the previous period, in sympathy with the heavy drop in Indian staples, and the movement was rendered more vigorous by the selling of shorts, together with the continued poor demands from local spinners and unfavorable yarn markets.

From a legitimate point of view, we hardly think that the time is propitious for a bull campaign under present existing conditions, therefore we can only reiterate that we expect the course of prices to be downward, as we believe that the present stocks of cotton in Shanghai are very heavy, amounting to about 60.000 bales of all grades. Under the circumstances, the present outlook seems to offer no foundation for the expectation of higher prices in the long run, unless the textile trade will show more activities than at present.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been generally weak, with a further decline of three to four taels from last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material in the world markets, heavy drop of Sampin and meagre demands from the interior marts Business for export has been booked some 5000 to 6000 bales in all counts. From present indications, there appears to be no likelihood for any great activity being experienced in the near future.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.00
,, -Middling last reported....10.11
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May 228
Fine Oomra. May.....296
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..324
Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 18.85 Spot.
18.57 May.
18.14 July.
17 24 Oct.
16 90 Dec.
16.82 Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf	Tls.	30.60
Shanghai, Spot.....	,,	30.50
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	30.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	30.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	,,	28.40

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

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Gande, Price Ltd.	Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 30—House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, passes bill creating a Bureau of Prohibition and providing drastic revision of dry enforcement——A settlement has been reached between the United States and France on the debt question——British miners refuse to go back to 8-hour day despite the Government's appeal——A score of persons are drowned when a bridge near Riga collapses.

May 1—A Seattle-Portland combine are preparing to submit a new bid for the Admiral liners——W.D. Campbell, at annual rubber meeting in London, urges rubbers growers to combine on price——Word is received of the passage by the United State Senate of the Foreign Service Building Act of 1926 which practically assures Shanghai's new American Consular buildings——Marshal Wu Pei-fu rebukes Ambassador Karakhan for meddling in China's domestic affairs——Charles Ponzi, finance "wizard" is denied use of U. S. mails——"Pussyfoot" Johnson, America's dry crusader, arrives in Berlin to lead dry fight——400 rifles are ordered to Calcutta as a sopotific.

May 2—The coal strike has commenced in England and a general strike of the vital services is in prospect. unless a conference with the Prime Minister succeeds——President Doumergue of the French Republic has received an invitation from King George to visit England——The situation in Calcutta is quiet but the shops in the Indian quarter remain closed——President Coolidge has remitted the French Debt settlement to the Senate for ratification——The peace negotiations at Oudja have reached a deadlock and the outlook is most gloomy——May Day was celebrated in Japan with processions and meetings all of which passed off without serious trouble——The big industrial concerns in Manchester are apparently well prepared against contingencies arising out of the coal strike——Sir Robert Baden-Powell who is on a visit to the United States has been presented to President Coolidge——The Danish aviators have arrived in Peking by train: their engine appears to have been burned out——U. S. Prohibition officials are expected to leave the United States for Great Britain to arrange closer co-operation to check liquor smuggling from the latter country——Seven Chinese were burned to death as a result of a fire in the business quarter in Manila——A conference of military commanders in Kuangsi is soon to be held to consider the position arising out of the growth of the anti-Red movement in neighboring provinces——It is reported that Marshal Tsao Kun has issued a circular telegram announcing his retirement from the presidency——An appeal for peace has been issued to belligerent commanders by Gen. Wang Shih-chen.

May 3—More than 1,500,000 workers in England are idle as a result of the failure of negotiations to avert the coal strike——One of the aviators engaged on the Spain to the Philippines flight is missing and a gunboat has been dispatched to find him——British coal strike affects New York stock market——Moscow dispatch says that Soviet Government will voluntarily recall Ambassador Karakhan——Marshal Sun Chuan-fang arrives at Shanghai to take over local administration——Mme. Regnault, wife of a former ambassador to Tokyo, has been murdered apparently by a burglar——Marshal Chang Tso-lin says that the matter of the restoration of a constitutional government should be discussed——Ten members of the *Chichibu Maru* have been saved as well as 89 of the fishermen she was carrying——Japan is viewing with some concern America's plans for aerial expansion.

May 4—Negotiations which were carried on up to a late hour on May 3 failed, and Great Britain is in the throes of a general strike——It is believed that Capt. Loriga who was engaged in the Spain-Philippines flight fell in the sea near Kwongchowwan——The Japanese War Department states that the restrictions with regard to the Spanish aviators flying over Formosa were apparently misunderstood ——Three Greek majors convicted of complicity in the mutiny at Salonica have been pardoned and released.

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